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MOSCOW RADIO FURTHER SUMMARIZES GROMYKO ARTICLE ON DISARMAMENT

'Second Part'

LD081440 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Aug 80

[From "The Way We See It" program--"highlights" of second part of KOMMUNIST article by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko]

[Text] Statistics show that mankind has seen 15,000 wars but a nuclear catastrophe will be far worse than all these wars put together. Today the threat of a nuclear war is great. One-fourth of the world's scientists are in one way or another involved in war preparations, in developing increasingly more sophisticated weapons of mass destruction. It is not surprising that disarmament is generally considered an urgent necessity. The Soviet Union's position on this issue was explained in detail by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in the monthly KOMMUNIST published by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

In a previous program we gave the highlights from the first part of the article about the international situation in general. The Soviet foreign minister refuted allegations of Western countries that they are escalating arms because of a Soviet military buildup and because Soviet troops are in Afghanistan. Andrey Gromyko pointed out that Soviet military spending is limited to defense needs and that this country is not striving for superiority. For instance in the past 10 years the Soviet Union has not added a single plane or missile to its armed forces in Europe. In fact it has decreased the total capacity of its nuclear warheads in Western parts of the country. As for Afghanistan, the Soviet troops were sent there at the request of the Afghan Government to give assistance against outside aggression. In otherwords, the aggravated situation in the world and the new escalation of the arms race is the result of the policy of the Western countries to upset arms parity in their favor and the result of actions Western countries began taking long before the events in Afghanistan. Now we bring you the highlights from the second part of the article by the Soviet foreign minister about the positive experience gained in disarmament talks:

The final aim of Soviet policy on disarmament has always been and still is general and complete disarmament. This principle is stated in the Soviet Constitution. Besides, we have always done and are now doing all that we can to promote progress in individual areas that lead to our final aim. Under agreements with other countries we are prepared to limit or ban any type of weapon on a mutual basis without damaging the security of any other side. In April, 1922, at the Genoa conference, the first international meeting our country took part in, we proposed a general reduction of arms. At the end of the 1920's the Soviet Union drafted the first agreement ever on general and complete disarmament. Since then this country has continued to be active in its efforts to strengthen international security and to solve disarmament issues. After World War II the Soviet Union and other socialist countries launched a large-scale struggle to curb the arms race and to bring about disarmament. We put forth more than 100 specific proposals ranging from individual measures, especially to ban atomic and later thermonuclear weapons, for general and complete disarmament.

The efforts of the Soviet Union have to a great extent been responsible for a number of international treaties aimed at limiting the arms race. Several agreements have been signed, among them the 1963 treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water; the 1967 treaty laying down principles nations should follow in exploring and utilizing outer space; the 1968 Treaty on Nuclear Non-Proliferation; the 1971 treaty banning the deployment of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the bottom of and under the bottom of seas and oceans; and the 1977 convention banning the use of the environment for military or any other hostile purposes. Also noteworthy was the 1972 convention banning the development, production and accumulation of bacteriological and toxic weapons and providing for their destruction.

To make these agreements more effective and to give them political weight, it is necessary for all countries without any exception at all to sign the treaties and to counter any attempts to undermine the viability of the agreements. Of great importance are Soviet-American agreements such as the treaty signed in 1972 to limit antimissile defenses and the protocol attached to it in 1974; the provisional agreement in 1972 on measures to limit strategic offensive weapons, SALT I; and the treaty signed in 1974 limiting underground nuclear tests. Also noteworthy are the Soviet-American agreement in 1973 banning nuclear war, the Soviet-French agreement in 1976 to forestall accidental or unsanctioned use of nuclear weapons, and the Soviet-British agreement signed in 1977 on preventing an accidental nuclear war. Those agreements were geared to lessen the risk of a nuclear conflict.

Significantly, in the 1970's there were bilateral, regional and international talks on many aspects of stopping the arms race and promoting disarmament. This paved the way for a more intensive search for mutually acceptable solutions and helped move towards agreements on several issues. However, the mechanism of negotiations does not run smoothly all the time. Sometimes negotiations drag on for no good reason, sometimes for many years, and this is due to the stubborn efforts made by the West to win unilateral military advantages and to use participation in the negotiations as a means of covering up their arms buildup. This is part of the West's policy of deceiving nations, a systematic policy of the West. The NATO countries turn down many constructive proposals to curb the arms race or impede discussions of these proposals. They resort to various pretexts to avoid signing agreements, confuse the issues in talks and often obstruct negotiations. Of late it has become quite evident that the West wants to continue blocking progress at disarmament talks. The United States, for one, has unilaterally postponed several negotiations and refused to attend others. The Soviet Union firmly believes that at these talks serious consideration should be given to limiting the arms race and working toward disarmament so as to resume talks and to lay a foundation for resolving crucial questions that still have not been discussed.

Having taken the initiative in disarmament we now believe states should strictly follow the commitments they have made in current agreements. The Soviet Union has always acted and will always act according to these principles. The West has always been exposed when it has cast doubt about this country's adherence to its commitments and when it has tried to distract attention from its own obstructionist position in disarmament issues. Efforts to curb the arms race are judged not by the number of resolutions adopted but by practical results. If we are to use this yardstick in examining disarmament actions then unfortunately we see that little has been accomplished. Basically, nothing at all has been done to eliminate the material means of war. The arms race has not only not been halted but it is actually gaining speed since the United States and its allies are rapidly building up their military potential in terms of quantity and quality. Nevertheless, current agreements and treaties cut off some channels for the arms race, ban or limit individual weapons and place obstacles in the way of an unrestrained and expensive arms race. Such treaties, as well as the useful experience of talks on disarmament, prove that realistic measures in this field can be taken and that nations can come to important agreements. In other words, there is an objective basis for progress towards disarmament. The conscience of humanity simply cannot reconcile itself to lost opportunities to prevent war. There isn't a state or a government with a sense of responsibility to its people that could use any [word indistinct] motives to allow it not to work towards preventing a war. It is the common task of all nations to curb the arms race and bring about disarmament and all nations should work together to achieve this goal.

You have been listening to highlights from an article in the monthly journal KOMMUNIST by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Now what tasks face mankind in the coming decade? You can hear the Soviet Union's opinion as you listen to the continuation of Andrey Gromyko's article in the next edition of "The Way We See It" at the same time.

9 Aug Segment

LD091404 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Aug 80

[From "The Way We See It" program--"The Soviet Disarmament Package" as "outlined" by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in a KOMMUNIST article]

[Text] Huge nuclear stockpiles have been accumulated on this planet of ours, enough to kill all life 15 times over. Will there be greater security if this overkill capacity is enhanced still more, if it is multiplied? Hardly. That is why arms control and disarmament are the overriding issue. The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has outlined this country's stand on disarmament, on war and peace, in his recent article for the journal KOMMUNIST. Here's how the Soviet foreign minister evaluates the Soviet disarmament proposals:

The Soviet Union gives priority to disarmament. This country wants practical action and for that matter it has made a proposal backed by the United Nations to hold a conference for a stop to nuclear arms production in all modifications and gradual reduction of the stockpiles up to their complete elimination. That conference should involve all nuclear powers and also some non-nuclear states. However, such talks have yet to be started because of the stand taken by the other nuclear powers. But this crucial problem has to be solved, the sooner the better. Procrastination is impermissible.

There is a direct link between a nuclear ban and strategic arms control. The urgent task in this context is the coming into force of SALT II, signed between the Soviet Union and the United States a year ago and whose ratification has been postponed by the United States under all sorts of pretexts, for one, that the international situation was not favourable for that. However, the American side has resorted to such actions more than once. Thus, it has failed to ratify a treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States 6 years ago on limiting underground nuclear tests. The same is true of the Soviet-American treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes signed 4 years ago.

Such facts erode the credibility of the United States as a reliable partner who can at any moment go back on its international commitments. Washington's stand constitutes an obstacle to holding talks on SALT III. The Soviet Union comes out for the earliest possible start of those talks, but first of all SALT II must be put into effect. In such a serious matter as arms limitation and reduction, our line is consistent and not subject to transient fluctuations.

Seventeen years have passed since the banning of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater. Yet underground tests have not been prohibited. Furthermore, but for not all countries, and among them one nuclear power, have acceded to the bans and limitations in effect. Thus, China openly declares it will go ahead with nuclear tests. Although certain nuclear powers do not exhibit readiness to achieve a total ban on nuclear testing, the Soviet Union, guided by a desire to reach a constructive agreement, has entered into talks with the United States and Britain and agreed that the separate treaty on a complete and total ban on nuclear tests could be effectual even if only three out of five nuclear powers would be involved at the initial stage. In the course of the negotiations the basic points of that treaty were agreed upon and it seemed that it was to be signed in the immediate future. Nonetheless, a sudden turn by the West toward a military buildup has actually killed the talks, which are now on their last legs.

Additional measures are needed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. The number of countries which have a sufficient economic, scientific, and technological potential for producing their own nuclear weapons continues to grow.

And some of them which still have not acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, like the South African Republic and Israel, make no secret of their nuclear ambitions. The cause of nuclear non-proliferation can be effectively promoted by achieving universal participation of all nations in a non-proliferation treaty and by curbing all attempts at its revision.

The forthcoming second conference to monitor the implementation of the non-proliferation treaty can in our view give new momentum to this course and to this document. Soviet initiatives for signing a convention offering added security guarantees to nonnuclear countries and agreements banning nuclear weapons for countries which do not have them now are directly related to the non-proliferation problem. The Soviet Union has formally declared that it will not use nuclear weapons against countries which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons themselves or allow them on their territories. This country has invited other nuclear powers to follow its example and assume meaningful commitments of this kind without any reservations such as were introduced by the United States and Britain.

But the consideration of all these problems in the Committee on Disarmament is coming up against a negative stand of the Western powers.

Beside nuclear weapons, the most destructive weapons of our time, there have also existed for the past several decades other lethal weapons of mass destruction--chemical weapons. Talks on banning them have dragged on for many years, but no satisfactory progress has been achieved because the West is stalling the development of a convention banning chemical warfare. There are growing indications that the United States intends to continue development work on chemical weapons, increase their production and also involve its allies in this program.

The Soviet call for banning radiological weapons takes an important place in our efforts to reach agreement concerning different types of weapons of mass destruction. The Disarmament Committee is considering now a document on the basic elements of an agreement on this score. This draft has been worked out through Soviet-American consultations, and such a treaty can be soon ready for signing if it is not obstructed in any deliberate way.

In recent time certain Western quarters have again brought up the issue of neutron weapons. Plans for deploying them in West Europe were foiled some 2 years ago and we must now maintain vigorous opposition to these weapons. The Soviet Union is decisively in favor of banning the neutron bomb once and for all by signing an appropriate international convention. The Soviet draft of such a convention has been submitted to the Committee on Disarmament.

We must also make progress on the problem of conventional arms reduction, because these weapons have achieved great destructive power. But because of the Western powers' stand this problem remains outside the scope of the present talks. The Soviet Union favor an international agreement which would ban or restrict the use of conventional weapons of excessive destructive power or those which cannot be used selectively. As far as the problem of the use of conventional weapons is concerned, we must also bear in mind the task of restricting international arms sales and supplies. This offers a dangerous channel for extending the arms race to different parts of the world and it also breeds conflict and tension. But the problem has some different aspects and one cannot draw a parallel between military aid to peoples fighting for their national liberation or resisting agression on the one hand, and the arms supply to the colonialist, racist and aggressive countries on the other hand.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly called for talks on limiting arms sales on the basis of such a differential political approach. But the Soviet-American talks on this problem, which had hardly begun, were interrupted by the American side last year without any visible reasons.

The Soviet Union has always come out in support of calls for setting up zones of peace in different parts of the world. Of special importance now is the idea of turning into a zone of peace the Indian Ocean where the Americans are hastily increasing their military presence now. Such actions openly contradict the call for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace which was endorsed by the United Nations.

The Soviet Union firmly condemns U.S. moves in this region and insists that the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean, interrupted by Washington, now be resumed.

The Soviet Union says it is ready to promote a successful outcome of an international conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled for 1981. We want the Indian Ocean to become a zone of peace and happiness and we believe that the central problem in this respect is that of dismantling foreign military bases in that part of the world.

A reduction of the national military budgets offers an effective way to putting material restraint on the arms race. The Soviet Union has repeatedly called for an absolute reduction or a reduction in relative terms of the military budgets of the UN member countries and other countries which possess a major military capability. This proposal, however, is being openly obstructed by the NATO powers which have taken a long-term decision on annual increases of their military spendings.

Summarized Soviet proposals for ending the arms race and for disarmament were submitted to a special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in 1978. They were supported by most countries and were broadly reflected in the final document adopted by the session. While recognising the role of the United Nations in this respect, one must point out, however, that its resolutions, useful as they are, are only in the nature of recommendations. The Soviet Union will continue to champion disarmament in the United Nations but it favors a forum that could adopt really effective decisions which could be really binding on all nations. Such a forum could be a world disarmament conference.

The Soviet disarmament package as outlined by the Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in an article for the journal KOMMUNIST.

10 Aug Segment

LD101415 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Aug 80

[From "The Way We See It" program--summary of the contemporary disarmament in Europe, as "outlined" by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in a KOMMUNIST article]

[Text] It wouldn't be an overstatement to say that Europe has been an island of relative security in the otherwise troubled ocean of world politics. It is in Europe that treaties have been born that incorporate the principle of peaceful coexistence between states of different social frameworks. It is here that 35 states from East and West have got together and formulated the principles of interrelations and the policy of detente. However, it should be likewise remembered that nations whose representatives have signed these accords at Helsinki account for 80 percent of the world's military spending.

In an article contributed to the Moscow-published journal KOMMUNIST Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has outlined the Soviet stand on European disarmament. In our previous program we have acquainted you with excerpts from this article. Andrey Gromyko analyzes the present international situation, the results of arms control talks in the sixties and seventies, as well as obstacles in the way of disarmament and Soviet proposals to remove those obstacles. In today's installment we will summarize Andrey Gromyko's evaluation of the contemporary setup in Europe, a continent which has engendered two world wars and where huge stockpiles of advanced weaponry have been accumulated.

European security and cooperation have always been a top objective in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and this is only logical. European development impact [as heard] greatly the international situation. This has been proved by practical experience. (?For that matter) we are concerned about the present developments with NATO stepping up its military preparations and seeking to undermine the assets of the relaxation process. By actively counteracting that course we are safeguarding stronger security in Europe and promoting tensions on the continent, above all through extending the process on to the military sphere, and this is a self-need.

The Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Treaty have always wanted a Europe not split into military and political blocs. We have always wanted to lessen confrontation between these blocs and prevent their activities in other areas. We want more trust among all European countries. Ever since the socialist countries have set up their defensive organization, the Warsaw Treaty, they have stressed their readiness to disarm it, provided the same is done by NATO. As a first step we propose to abolish the military wings of the two alliances. We suggested that initially they should deescalate their military activities on a mutual basis and not to expand existing military and political alliances or establish new ones. A major step toward this end would be the implementation of the recent proposal by the socialist countries to reach an agreement to the effect that not a single state or group of states in Europe should after a definite date increase their troop levels in the regions defined by the Helsinki accord.

The Warsaw Treaty countries also offer a treaty among all states who have signed the Helsinki agreement to renounce the first-strike use against each other of both nuclear and conventional weapons. It is essential to adopt additional guarantees for the security of nonnuclear countries of Europe too. Also essential would be refusal of the nuclear powers to use nuclear arms against those European states irrespective of their alignment in the military blocs who have no foreign nuclear weapons on their territory. These states can also have a guarantee that no other weapons would be used against them.

The NATO decision of December last year to produce and deploy in Western Europe a new generation of American intermediate range of nuclear missiles has created a grave threat to peace. This decision aims at military superiority and consequently is designed to upset the rough East-West balance of strength, until recently recognized by NATO countries. NATO is trying to vindicate its decision by referring to the ostensible buildup by the Soviet Union of similar systems targetted on Western Europe.

This is a lie of the first water. The Soviet modernization of certain kinds of intermediate-range nuclear missiles--the West, by the way, has carried out such modernizations more than once--by no means secures the military edge, and it cannot serve as a justification for basing a new generation of American arms on the territory of West European states.

The Soviet Union proposed talks to NATO on medium-range nuclear weapons on a basis acceptable to both sides. That was before the December decision by NATO.

However, pressured by Washington, NATO countries went ahead and approved that decision, and this means de facto a rejection of our offer. True, the American leaders and leaders of some other NATO countries professed they wanted talks. Yet their real intention was to negotiate from positions of strength and discuss only our weapons. As to the new American and the NATO decision, they were not meant to be encompassed by the talks. The Soviet Union proposed honest and fair talks, with an eye to the principle of equal security. The most correct approach would be to rescind NATO's decision or, at least, officially postpone its execution before starting such talks.

We also agree to another option. Issues related to intermediate-range missiles should be discussed within the framework of SALT III after SALT II is in force. In line with its earlier proposals the Soviet Union recently came out with a new initiative: to negotiate medium-range nuclear missiles simultaneously and in (?contiguity) with American forward-based systems. It is implied thereby that possible concords on these issues could be put into effect only after SALT II became effectual. We deem it is not too late to halt the (?spiraling) of the arms race in the field of medium-range nuclear missiles activated by the Washington and NATO decisions.

Disarmament could likewise be promoted if there was progress at the Vienna talks on arms control in central Europe where arms and troop levels are particularly high. The Vienna talks were started 7 years ago but still there are no practical results. This is because NATO is reluctant to reach mutually acceptable agreements and is out to use the talks to secure military advantages for itself to the detriment of the security of the socialist countries. A graphic case in point are the proposals advanced by the West. Furthermore, the most recent proposals (?retract) the basic precepts of the earlier Western proposals. This reflects NATO's present line to drastically escalate its military buildup. Nonetheless, we believe that the stalled Vienna talks could be revitalized, and to achieve this that it is necessary that the Western negotiators renounce their claims to unilateral military advantages. They should display a real desire to search for mutually concorded solutions.

The (?composite) proposals by the socialist countries create a solid groundwork for accords. These proposals are of a compromise nature and they provide for a troop and arms reduction in central Europe involving the Soviet Union and the United States at the first stage. The second stage would apply to all direct participants in the talks. Staggered reductions could be effected in proportion to each country's military strength in that area. The ultimate objective is to lower the equal troop and arms levels for NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Last month the socialist countries submitted a proposal at the Vienna talks to implement a reduction at the first stage of 13,000 American servicemen and 20,000 Soviet servicemen, not counting the 20,000 troop contingents withdrawn from the German Democratic Republic. The socialist countries also offer a freeze on the troop strength involving the direct parties to the talks between different stages of the overall cuts.

The Warsaw Treaty countries who have taken major steps at Vienna to bring closer the negotiating sides consider further procrastination impermissible. We shall continue to press for solutions which, while not only impairing [as heard] security of all sides, could ensure the lessening of military confrontation in central Europe, and we hope our Western partners in the Vienna talks would do the same. It is also important to ease military tensions in other parts of Europe, specifically in the Mediterranean.

Speaking of the Mediterranean, we offer this package: Steps aimed at trust, armed forces cutbacks, withdrawal of nuclear-carrying [as heard] warships, refusal to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of European and non-European nations in the Mediterranean who have no nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries back the idea of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the globe, and they advocate such zones for Europe too.

European disarmament issues could be examined at a special conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe as proposed by the Warsaw Treaty states. It would be advisable to tackle issues stage by stage, from more simple steps on to larger and more profound. At the first stage participants could focus on measures to promote trust, early warning about big military exercises, about troop movements and then to scale down the scope of such exercises since some experience may have been amassed in this field by that time and there would be more proximity in mutual positions. Subsequently disarmament issues could be taken up at the conference. That conference will have to discuss political and legal commitments to lessen the threat of a war and to build up security in Europe. We are ready to give close scrutiny to suggestions by other countries on such a conference and its agenda.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION CLOSES 9 AUGUST

LD092020 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 9 Aug, TASS--A regular session of the Committee on Disarmament of 1980 came to a close in Geneva's Palais des Nations today.

The participants ended the session's work by adopting a report of the committee to the United Nations General Assembly containing conclusions and proposals concerning the drafting of further measures to curb the arms race.

Socialist Disarmament Statement, Israelyan Comment

LD101330 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 10 Aug, TASS--The Disarmament Committee's session of 1980 has ended. It was held in conditions of invigorated activities of opponents of detente who seek to revive the "cold war" spirit and who seek to impose a new dangerous twist in the arms spiral. The delegations of some Western countries and Beijing tried to arrange provocative campaigns of slander against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community in order to distort their foreign policy, to draw the committee into consideration of questions which have nothing to do with its agenda. Much time was spent to discussion of procedural and organizational matters which undoubtedly hampered the work of the committee.

In the statement of a group of socialist countries on the results of the session it is emphasized that proceeding from their principled stand on questions of disarmament and guided by the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, they have been consistently conducting at the committee the line of constructive, business-like negotiations, of attaining concrete accords on curbing the arms race, on disarmament.

Attaching the priority significance to ending the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament, it is stressed in the statement, that delegations of the socialist countries came out for materialization of their proposals on negotiations on termination of the production of nuclear arms in all their forms and reduction of their stockpiles up to their full elimination. It was proposed to institute a special working group on ending the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament. That proposal was backed by many members of the committee. The statement emphasizes the need of concluding a comprehensive agreement on prohibition of nuclear tests and in this connection it is noted that the committee received with profound interest the tripartite report on the state of Soviet-Anglo-American negotiations on the problem. The socialist countries made concrete proposals also on other problems which were discussed by the Disarmament Committee. The committee faces important and responsible tasks which should be resolved by it as soon as possible, it is stressed in the conclusion of the document.

Speaking at the concluding meeting, the USSR representative at the Disarmament Committee V.L. Israelyan emphasized that the Soviet delegation had been doing its utmost to promote a headway in all items on the agenda and above all, on the most important problem of the present--nuclear disarmament. The speaker stressed the need of paying the closest attention to the question of prohibiton of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and also the problem of consolidating guarantees of security of the states which do not have nuclear weapons. Turning to the question of prohibition of chemical weapons, he noted with satisfaction that the working group had drawn up a report which points to the main elements which are subject to discussion in the course of the future negotiations on the convention on prohibition of such weapons. The USSR delegation was also working for the earliest conclusion of the convention on prohibition of radiological weapons.

Contrary to the efforts of some delegations, said the USSR representative, the committee started business-like negotiations. The attempts to undermine the prestige of the committee, to turn it into a futile discussion club failed, as did different anti-Soviet provocative campaigns. The Soviet Union, he said in conclusion, is fully determined to continue doing its utmost to promote a headway in ending the arms race and materializing real steps in the sphere of disarmament.

The Soviet representative called for enhancing the efficiency of the committee's work, for concentrating its attention on the main task--negotiations on a broad range of disarmament questions, that it deals with.

UPCOMING ROUND OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TALKS PREVIEWED

LD102022 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 10 Aug, TASS, (From TASS correspondent G. Dragunov)--The second conference on considering the action of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is opening here at the Palace of Nations on August 22.

The Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is a major international agreement the aim of which is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. The agreement contributes to lessening the threat of outbreak of nuclear war to strengthening peace and to the process of relaxation of international tensions. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty found broad international recognition. This has been patently confirmed by the fact that circle of the parties to the treaty has grown considerably wider since the first conference on considering the action of the treaty was held in 1975.

At present this is the most universal agreement in the field of arms limitation and disarmament by the number of participants.

Though much has been done under the provisions of the treaty to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons, nevertheless there still are states such as, for example, the Republic of South Africa and Israel, which evade participation in the treaty and nurture, as can be judged from reports of the press, plans for getting access to nuclear weapons. Therefore the conference is faced with a task to consider further steps with a view to consolidating the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The second conference on considering the action of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is to continue for four weeks.

Brezhnev Message to Conference

LD102150 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message of greetings to the participants in the conference on considering the action of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The message says:

"Ten years have passed since the treaty entered into force, and now one can say with good reason that its conclusion became an important step in restraining the nuclear arms race in the name of the interests of peace on earth.

"The Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons effectively serves the interests of countries both big and small, both nuclear and non-nuclear, both industrially developed and the developing ones. I am confident that the international authority and effectiveness of this important treaty will go on growing continuously and that the sphere of its application will be broadening.

"The treaty has also laid a solid foundation for the development of fruitful international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and brought about favourable conditions for large-scale utilisation of atomic energy for creative purposes.

"The Soviet Union most actively participates in the exchange of nuclear materials, equipment, scientific and technical information. We shall continue to develop cooperation in this field on a bilateral and multilateral basis including that within the framework of the international atomic energy agency. Our country is ready to share its rich experience and technical resources to help those who use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

"The Soviet Union considers it necessary--particularly in the present conditions--to implement the treaty's provisions for taking effective measures to stop the nuclear arms race and achieve disarmament. Our proposals on termination of production and elimination of nuclear weapons, on a total ban on the tests of such weapons, and other proposals are well known.

"We shall continue pressing most persistently for their implementation at an earliest date. Attaching much importance to strengthening the guarantees of security for non-nuclear states, I want to emphasize once again that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against those countries which have renounced the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them in their territories.

"We are ready to conclude an agreement on this score with any such country as well as to work for the conclusion of an international convention on guarantees of security for non-nuclear states.

"Soviet people expect that the conference will make a tangible contribution to raising the effectiveness of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and will give it an additional safety margin.

"Accept the wishes of successes in your responsible work aimed at securing that atomic energy serve only the interests of peace and creation."

WITHDRAWAL FROM GDR 'ONE MORE EXAMPLE OF USSR GOODWILL'

LD110805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Example of Real Actions"]

[Text] The people's desire for long-term, stable peace is one of the most characteristic features of the world's present-day political life. This desire is so great that it obliges even those forces in the imperialist camp who have made the preparation of a new war their main trade to don the mantle of peace-lovers. Naturally, the peoples are following closely the foreign policy activity of states and governments, passing judgement on it not on the basis of verbal declarations but of practical deeds and assessing how effectively these latter serve the cause of peace.

The report that the Soviet Union has completed the implementation of a major new political action aimed at easing tension in Europe has evoked profound satisfaction among the peoples of Europe and other countries. As of 1 August the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen, and 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military equipment from GDR territory was completed.

As is well known, this step on the Soviet Union's part was carried out within the procedure for implementing the initiatives announced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech in Berlin on 6 October last year. The Soviet Union has taken this step motivated by the sincere desire to extricate from the deadlock the many years of efforts to achieve military detente in Europe and to set an example in switching from words to real deeds.

"We are confident," L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech in Berlin, "that this specific new manifestation of the love of peace and good will of the Soviet Union and its allies will be approved by the peoples of Europe and the whole world. We urge the NATO countries' governments to assess properly the socialist states' initiatives and to follow our good example."

The peoples realize that to find ways to reduce the threat of war now and in the future for Europe and thus also for the whole world is the main thing today for the implementation of the aspirations which move mankind. The enemies of peace are doing everything to cancel out the good which the socialist community states and other peace-loving countries and peoples succeeded in achieving in the normalization of international relations in the seventies. They would like to turn the eighties into a period of renewed military-political confrontation. The supporters of the "military party" in the United States and other NATO countries are testing detente for durability and the determination of its defenders to defend the fruit of their gains.

It is above all Europe which is the focus of this dangerous activity. The Pentagon's intention to deploy new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe are convincing testimony that it is Europe that the transatlantic military would like to plunge into the quagmire of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

That is why the transatlantic provocateurs are trying with all their might to erode the trust among the European peoples and sow the seeds of hostility and hatred. It is precisely this goal which is served by the slanderous myth of the "Soviet military threat."

The socialist policy of peace sees one of its paramount tasks in thwarting these perfidious designs of the enemies of peace. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are consistently implementing the course toward consolidating and expanding confidence-building measures in Europe. One more illustration of this is to be found in the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries at the conference on 14-15 May this year in the Polish capital. Marching along the path of reducing the level of military confrontation--that is the Warsaw Pact countries' unvarying course. The completion of the withdrawal of the 20,000-strong Soviet military contingent from the GDR attests most convincingly that the words of the CPSU and the Soviet state are not at odds with their deeds. In undertaking this step the Soviet Union has confirmed in practice its desire for cooperation. The great socialist power is setting a new example of circumspection and wisdom.

The outstanding significance of the USSR's actions becomes particularly obvious against the background of the constant efforts of the United States and NATO to aggravate the situation in Europe and to crank up the arms race. Throughout recent years not only has there been a further buildup in the military budgets of the United States and other NATO countries but there has also been the deployment of new U.S. troops in the FRG and several other West European states, the expansion of U.S. military projects and arms depots and so forth. Arms programs geared for decades are being elaborated and implemented. All these represent manifestations of a policy aimed at disrupting the present military-strategic equilibrium of forces and ensuring military superiority for the United States and NATO. An unattainable goal, but one which undoubtedly poisons the international atmosphere.

It is necessary to have unswerving faith in the forces of socialism the forces of peace, in order, in this complex situation, to embark on the reduction of the Soviet military contingent in the GDR. The Soviet Union has this confidence. Moreover, in seeking to impart further impetus to the deadlocked talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have submitted a new proposal for examination by the participants in the Vienna talks: reducing as a first step the number of Soviet troops by 20,000 and the number of U.S. troops by 13,000 without counting the contingents of troops and armaments which the USSR has withdrawn unilaterally from the GDR.

These practical actions and proposals by the USSR attest to the profound conviction of the CPSU and the Soviet state that objective opportunities and sociopolitical forces now exist capable of averting the threat of a thermonuclear conflict. The relaxation of international tension is a great gain for the peoples. It must remain the dominant trend of international relations. One of the main conditions for this is the continuation of the dialogue and talks based on the strict observance of the principle of parity and equal security.

The withdrawal of the declared Soviet military contingent from the GDR has been completed. One more example of good will has been set. The peoples will follow attentively the way in which the Western powers react to this example.

PLANS FOR CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION VIEWED

LD091448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Budapest: Preparations for commissioning the first unit of the AES being built near the town of Paks, in southern Hungary, have entered the concluding stage. This unit, with a capacity of 440,000 kw, will become operational late in the year.

The construction of the Paks AES, our commentator notes, is a vivid example of cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries. The station is being built according to a Soviet plan and the main equipment is also being supplied from USSR enterprises. Individual subassemblies and turbines, manufactured within the framework of cooperation in the GDR, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, will be installed at the station.

CEMA member-countries are devoting a great deal of attention to power engineering problems. They are trying to ensure the continuous supply of power resources for their national economies. This will be furthered by the special-purpose cooperation program in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials calculated until 1990. At present, attention is being devoted to the construction of two AES's in the USSR, each planned to have a capacity of 4 million kw, by the joint efforts of interested countries. We have already received a report from the Khmelnitskaya AES construction site that the first detachment of Polish specialists has started work. The long-term program of cooperation in the sphere of power engineering envisages the construction of the first AES in Hungary, which we have already mentioned. Preparations for the construction of AES's in Poland and Romania and measures for setting up an AES in Cuba.

At present the total capacity of the power stations operating in the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR and Czechoslovakia is in excess of 10 million kw. The socialist countries would not gain but lose if, thinking about the prospects for the development of their economy, they did not strive for the creation of the most efficient and rational power engineering and for the most economical use of those immense riches which are at our disposal. The road to this is opened primarily by nuclear power engineering. It not only presents man with the key to a virtually inexhaustible source of energy but signifies the creation of one of the most advanced sectors in present-day industry which serves as a powerful accelerator to the development of technology and science. It is precisely this road that the CEMA countries have chosen and this has been reflected in the CEMA collective decision and in the long-term special-purpose program of cooperation in the field of power engineering.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD110841 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 32 Signed to Press 4 August, 1980, carries on pages 20-21 a 3,500-word article entitled "Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the CEMA Member Countries" by V. Konyushko, chief of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Administration for Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Socialist Countries. The author reviews progress, bilateral scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA member countries in the period between the 33d CEMA session and the 34th session held in June 1980.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD101704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Aug 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Vladimirovich Vasilyev, PRAVDA observer; Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, APN political observer; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator of the International Department of All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good morning, esteemed comrades. In evaluating the contemporary international situation, the participants in the meetings held in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, confirmed the conclusion that despite the intrigues of the imperialist forces, detente can be fully preserved and strengthened. The way to this is through the deepening and extension of political dialogue and contacts between countries with differing social systems.

[Vasilyev] I would like to stress the fact that our party and state are according primary importance to the coordination of foreign political activity of the fraternal parties and countries. The exchanges of opinions between the leaders of the communist and workers parties, including the annual meetings and talks in the Crimea have already become a tradition. During the course of such meetings there occurs not only an exchange of experience of communist and socialist building but the situation in the world is subjected to a deep analysis.

Failure of Olympic Boycott

[Ariyevich] Returning to the conclusion drawn at these meetings of the possibility and necessity for a continuation of the policy of peace, one wishes to point out that this is confirmed also by the fact that the strident attack undertaken by the imperialist forces is beginning to run out of steam. One after another, attempts to isolate the Soviet Union, politically and economically, are meeting with failure.

[Katin] This is quite natural. To isolate our country, a great power, which has numerous allies and friends, is an empty idea. Contrary to the efforts of the American administration, which is exerting, I would have said, crude pressure on countries dependent on it, contacts at various levels between the socialist and capitalist states are continuing successfully. Of particular benefit were the recent talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and French President Giscard d'Estaing, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

[Vasilyev] As regards the trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the West, they are not only not going through a recession but are continuing to develop. This year new major deals and long-term agreements have been concluded.

Recently Canada announced the lifting of the embargo on sales of grain to the Soviet Union. In the words of the official Canadian representative, the preceding Conservative government had committed a crude error in introducing an embargo, having given in to pressure from the United States.

[Ariyevich] In my opinion it is essential to point out something which is now quite obvious. The organizers of the boycott of the Moscow Olympiad have suffered a shameful fiasco. Despite all their vain attempts to sabotage the Olympics '80, it has become a most important event which has helped mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendship between peoples. During the Olympic games, I was accredited to the main press center of the Olympiad. At meetings and press conferences, and simply during conversations, one often heard how well everything had been organized, how the work of all the services was well-handled, and what wonderful conditions had been created for the holding of the competitions, training sessions, and the successful work of journalists.

Representatives of Western countries spoke of this with some measure of surprise. For them, after the sick, hostile hullabaloo in the West over the Olympiad, the calm, businesslike, benevolent and hospitable atmosphere of Olympic Moscow was unexpected.

Many people, including the leaders of the International Olympic Committee, also noted that our country, despite the complex situation created by Washington over the 22d Olympic games, had fully honored its obligations and did not allow any even insignificant violations of the Olympic Charter to occur, for it states in particular in the charter that the aims of the Olympic movement is the education of the youth with the help of athletics, in a spirit of mutual understanding and friendship, which helps to create a better and more peaceful world, and the dissemination of the Olympic principles in every possible way for the establishment of goodwill between peoples.

The Moscow Olympiad was fully in accordance with this aim. Such an opinion was expressed by the majority of its participants and guests.

[Katin] Yes, the Olympiad is over, but the whole world continues to enthuse over this great athletic festival which was held for the first time in a socialist country. This is what Samaranch, the new president of the International Olympic Committee, said in an interview with Spanish journalists: The 22d Olympic games were held on a wonderful organizational level and fully deserve to be included in the history of the Olympic movement as one of the best summer Olympiads ever.

He also pointed out that he did not believe that the absence of a number of states had a detrimental effect on the staging of the Olympiad.

I have before me papers and magazines from various countries which are devoted to the Moscow Olympiad. This is what, for example, the Finnish press writes: The Olympiad ended as brillantly as it began. Here is the West German paper LUNSERE ZEIT which points out that the Olympiad in Moscow was a great event in sport and international relations. Nearly everyone who witnessed the Moscow games is in agreement with such an evaluation, the newspaper writes. The above evaluation is shared by the majority of those who could not come to the Soviet Union, and first and foremost the numerous athletes from the FRG who were forced to refuse to take part in events and possible success in Moscow because of the boycott imposed upon them.

[Arkayevich] I would like to add to this the following curious detail. The West German television service in its program devoted to the Olympiad 80, stated that contrary to the forecasts of the pessimists, the Moscow Olympic Games were crowned with a whole series of high athletic achievements. The admission was made somewhat unwillingly and grudgingly but it is, in my opinion, quite characteristic because the FRG television service refused to transmit the Olympiads. Nonetheless, West German inhabitants gathered around television sets which were equipped with special aerials which allowed them to obtain the television broadcasts from the GDR.

Today, many British papers are trying to forget the shameful role delegated to them by the Tory government in the anti-Olympic campaign unleashed by it. Those who were in favor of the boycott turned out to be publicly disgraced. In the words of a correspondent of THE SUNDAY TIMES, many British reporters complained that they were already incapable of adding the anti-Soviet seasoning to each of the sports reports from Moscow which was demanded of them by the owners of the so-called free British press. The British television joined in this campaign, albeit to a lesser extent, by reducing its coverage of the Olympiad to 3 hours per day.

The broadcasts themselves were intentionally made at a time which was not convenient for the majority of viewers and nonetheless nearly the whole of Britain, according to observers' evidence, spent these hours in front of a television set. And, you know, even in the British Parliament which voted for a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, the rooms equipped with a television set were filled to capacity with members during these broadcasts.

[Katin] In a word, the success of the 22nd Olympic Games dealt a crushing blow to those who wanted to sabotage these games and showed up the inconsistency of plots to use sport for selfish political aims. One can only express regret over the fact that the athletes of a number of countries who became victims of political designs of the American administration were robbed of the oppurtunity to take part in the Olympic games.

Incidentally, there was an embargo placed on the sale of grain and other goods to the Soviet Union. One asks oneself, who suffered from these limitations? The American athletes and fans suffered, and major financial losses have been borne by farmers, industrialists, shipowners, insurance companies and so forth. So it turns out, talking in the language of sport, that Carter has scored several goals but alas all of them own-goals.

[Vasiliyev] I think that it is relevant here to recall that in ancient Greece, when the Olympics were being held, wars stopped. In our era, not an easy one for the cause of peace, the Olympic flame is withstanding the winds of the cold war. The noble ideals of the Olympiad are withstanding the intrigues of those who are trying to sow mistrust and enmity between peoples. In this sense the Olympiad in Moscow has fulfilled its high and humane mission.

Decision on Jerusalem

[Ariyevich] Let us return however, from the Olympian heights to our unquiet world, to problems of today, which have been apparent also in the past week.

Here is one of the latest reports: In Damascus there has been a 2 day conference of members of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. Representatives of Algeria, Libya, Syria, the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO discussed the political and military aspects of the situation in the Near East. The leader of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, said that the explosive situation in the region has come about as the result of the unceasing aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the decision by the Knesset to turn Jerusalem into the capital of Israel. The Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, together with other Arab countries, viewed this step by Tel Aviv as unlawful.

In a joint communique, Saudi Arabia and Iraq also warned that they would review their relations with any country which recognizes the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem.

[Katin] Evidently our listeners already know about the event which you referred to, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich. It rocked the whole Islamic world the other day. Mind you, not only the Muslem countries, but also many others, interpreted Israel's decision in declaring Jerusalem the eternal, as well as sole and indivisible capital of that state, as a provocative challenge.

Let me remind you that the ancient, indigenously Arab holy city of Jerusalem existed many centuries before Israel appeared. Let me also remind you that after the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli war the city was divided into two parts: Under the truce, the eastern part passed under Jordan's control, and the western part under Israel's. Subsequently, events developed as follows.

In 1950, in the face of all the norms and decisions of the United Nations, Israel declared the western part of Jerusalem, temporarily in its control, as its capital. Later, at the time of the 1967 aggression, Israel seized and annexed--that is gratuitously took over--the eastern part of Jerusalem.

[Ariyevich] Vladimir Konstantinovich, many letters which come into the editorial office contain a certain bewilderment, a question which I should like you to answer. What is the role, or rather position, of the United Nations in all this? After all, this international organization, as listeners note in their letters, should react in some way and call the unrestrained aggressor to order.

[Katin] You see, the United Nations has adopted a large number of resolutions, recommendations and decisions on this literally a few days ago, by an overwhelming majority--112 votes in favor and only 7 against, with 24 abstentions--the United Nations passed a resolution in support of the Palestinian people and its right to the creation of its own state. The document, incidentally, calls for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem. Moreover, this new resolution of the General Assembly set a time limit, calling on Israel to start its withdrawal from the occupied lands by 15 November this year. If this does not happen, the Security Council will, in accordance with the UN Charter, consider the question of adopting effective measures, some sort of sanctions, against the aggressor. It is of course difficult at present to say what these measures will be, but, at any rate I believe that the need for more resolute action by the United Nations is long overdue.

[Ariyevich] That is so, of course. But how is it, why is it that in our day and age Israel wages its brigandage against Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, annexes other people's lands and towns and finally, treats with scorn a whole people--the long-suffering people of Palestine--with such impunity? That is how I understand the gist of the listeners' question which I mentioned.

[Katin] You see, the whole trouble is that Israel on its own would never dare to behave like that. It is being maintained and in every way supported and encouraged by the United States, which effectively rewards Israel for brigandage and aggression. But Israel, incidentally, was created thanks to the United Nations. And this evidently is deliberately forgotten in Israel. The fact is that Israel was created in accordance with a UN decision. But the paradox is that for more than 30 years now this state, which was brought into being by the United Nations has been arrogantly ignoring its decisions. The United Nations should evidently draw some concrete and practical conclusions from this.

[Vasilyev] I should like to add to this. It is noteworthy that in the present circumstances, with President Carter waging the fight for reelection to the White House, Israel is getting particularly impudent. The point is, it seems to me, that the Zionist lobby is active in the United States on a considerable scale, that is, certain circles and persons, and whole organizations, linked with Israel. It is very important for Jimmy Carter to secure the backing of these dark but influential forces. And so he connives at the high-handedness of the Israelis, in part as regards the illegal grabbing of Jerusalem.

[Katin] Yes, the United States has not condemned Tel Aviv for these excesses, for the act of usurping the holy Arab city. I am convinced that this Israeli step was sanctioned by the White House and taken with its knowledge. In backing the increasingly impudent aggressor, the United States is setting itself at odds with the whole world. But not only in this: The United States has now entered a period of very tense relations with many countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Southeast Asian Situation

[Ariyevich] The main explanation for this is the instigatory and provocative role played by Washington in various regions of the world. Here, for instance, is what was noted at their meeting in the Crimea the other day by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov. Discussing problems of world politics, the Soviet and Bulgarian leaders touched on the situation in Southeast Asia. They expressed their concern at the persisting tension there. Its source is Beijing's hegemonistic policy, which--and, to my way of thinking, this is the main point--is backed by the United States. In interfering in the region's affairs, it hinders a settlement of relations between the countries of Southeast Asia. Such a settlement is possible. On this account, there are the concrete proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia [as heard]. The three fraternal states proposed the signing with Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries of an agreement on mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for sovereignty. These proposals have a clear and constructive basis.

[Vasilyev] Yes, the situation in Indochina is troubled. One cannot but mention China's outright military threats to its neighbors. As was reported in the press, Beijing is concentrating a large number of its armed forces on the borders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Laotian People's Democratic Republic. The situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border has become aggravated. Residual bands of Pol Pot men who have found refuge in Thailand carry out armed attacks on Kampuchean villages and kill peaceful inhabitants. This is not just the revenge of yesterday's executioners against a liberated people. The bandits, armed with Chinese automatic weapons, and coached by Beijing's instructors, attempt to destabilize the situation in border regions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, at least. In doing so, they attempt to create some kind of legal basis for Beijing and Washington's assertions that power in Kampuchea belongs not to the popular government, which is really functioning in the territory of the country and is backed by the population, but to the residual Pol Pot men, the Beijing puppets, whom people are again attempting to drag into the UN General Assembly session. Concern over the situation in the region was the reason behind Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary-general's, trip to Southeast Asia. Having visited Hanoi and Bangkok, Kurt Waldheim could clarify for himself the causes of tension in the region. Vietnam once again confirmed its loyalty to the policy of strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia and readiness to resolve vexed questions through talks. The UN secretary general was handed a message which, on arrival in Bangkok, he passed to the Thai Government. It confirms the proposals put forward at the recent conference of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers in Vientiane.

[Ariyevich] We have already spoken of the sources of tension in the region, and revealed their identity--Beijing and Washington. But Washington swears and tries to convince the world that it has no connection with the events on the Kampuchean-Thai border, and if it does then it is only dispensing humanitarian aid to Kampuchean refugees.

[Vasilyev] Yes, that is what is said. But just look at what is really happening. The Chinese equip the bandits and send them into Kampuchean territory.

Meanwhile, the Americans send Thailand modern arms and urge the ASEAN countries down a path of confrontation with their regional neighbors. There is an evident division of labor between the Beijing leaders and the Washington administration. I would even go so far as to say a coordination of actions.

Extremism, Racism, Unrest

[Ariyevich] One should also not forget the West's attempts to keep the Khmer people's seat in the United Nations for the Pol Pot butchers. On this subject, Theodore Hebsurg, the prominent American, clergyman, chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, and chairman of the American special committee for immigrants and refugees [as heard] declared: We should be ashamed of providing Pol Pot leaders with any place except prison. Continuing this thought, I would say that in countries which pride themselves in their freedom criminals and obscurantists who belong in the same place--prison--freely go on the rampage and, this is the main point, act with impunity.

The explosion caused by Italian neofascists in Bologna, as a result of which nearly 100 people were killed, echoed in many countries. In recent years facts have come to light more than once about plots by neofascists and their deep penetration into armed forces, state institutions and even security services. The powers that be in countries of the West, however, pretend that these are just one time incidents and isolated facts. This is hardly political short-sightedness. Rather it is a calculated attempt to calm public opinion which is disturbed by the increased activity of carriers of the brown plague who are trying to grow stronger and stronger roots into the higher echelons of power.

[Katin] Just a few days ago, last Thursday evening, Italian neofascists committed a new bloody crime in the town of Palermo. In that town terrorists killed at point-blank range Gaetano Costa, the chief public prosecutor. Costa, a firm neofascist [as heard] had been engaged in recent years in an investigation into the activity of rightwing extremists and the link between the Sicilian Mafia and the U.S. criminal world.

[Vasilyev] That link, I am profoundly convinced, does exist. It is not easy to prove, even though it appears to lie on the surface. In the United States I had occasion to meet the grand dragon of the Maryland Ku Klux Klan. By day, Wilmington was a technician at a chemical plant. In his free time he led terrifying mobs past the houses of Negroes who had moved into white districts and trained his underlings how to shoot. Incidentally, he said that extremists in various countries were making efforts to unite on an international scale. The congress of that influential Negro organization, the National Urban League, had just ended in New York. Representatives of black America said indignantly that they were treated as second-class people through racial discrimination, tyranny by courts and the police, and social and economic inequality. The delegates to the congress, however, were addressed by speakers of a different kind, too: the U.S. presidential candidates--Carter, the present White House incumbent; Reagan, the Republician candidate; Senator Edward Kennedy and Anderson, the independent candidate. Promises of a land flowing with milk and honey.

[Ariyevich interrupts] All trying to make advances to the black people. These number 25 million, so their vote counts for something. It is becoming more and more difficult, however, to feed people with promises. The Negro uprisings in Miami, Orlando, Chattanooga, Wichita and Long Beach indicate that the patience of U.S. blacks is coming to an end. In this connection, Gennadiy Vladimirovich, I have a question for you. In recent years you have worked in the United States. As an eyewitness of many events, what can you say about the mood of black America?

[Vasilyev] You know, after I returned from Washington I read the report about the attempted assassination of Vernon Jordan, the president of the National Urban League.

It disturbed me greatly because I knew the man very well, I had listened to his speeches at conferences and had conversations with him. And now, struck down by a sniper's bullet, he lies in the hospital. Jordan, it may be said, was lucky: They couldn't kill him. He was just gravely wounded. I immediately recalled the stormy 1960's: the murder of Martin Luther King and the Negro uprisings in New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Newark and throughout the whole country. A new wave of Negro anger seems to be rising in the United States. Not for nothing is it that the newspapers write of the start of a long, hot summer.

[Ariyevich] Various different events act as the spark igniting the explosion in the black ghettoes.

[Vasilyev] That's right. In Miami it was the brutal killing of a Negro by white policemen, just because he had, in the opinion of those arms of the law, violated traffic regulations and, when stopped, did not behave respectfully enough. In Orlando it was the roughness and high-handedness shown by the police during the arrest of a 19-year-old Negro girl. One thing in one place, another thing in another place, and something else in a third town. But that is just the fuse, the detonator. The main cause behind these events and which is common to all of them is that the stocks of social explosive in the Negro ghettoes have become compacted, living conditions are unbearable.

[Katin] Just now you mentioned the National Urban League. I would like to introduce a few facts from the last report of this organization, which I have brought with me.

Unemployment among black Americans is 2-3 times higher than among whites. Their salary is considerably less. Around 8 million black citizens live in conditions below the poverty line and according to almost all the indicators the position now is worse than it was 10 or 15 years ago. The gulf between white and black America is widening.

[Ariyevich] Here is what Louis Stokes, a black member of Congress, has to say about this: I walk along and see houses with boarded up windows. Some of them have been burnt to the ground. I see wasteland overgrown with weeds. And I see lads who are loitering their time away in idleness and I feel such helplessness, such despair. From generation to generation we remain hopelessly declassed, with no outlook as a group within society.

So where in analyzing the statistics, we note that the position of U.S. Negroes is today worse than it was 10 or 15 years ago. Does this mean that the 1960's civil rights movement bore no fruits? That no changes took place in the life of black Americans?

[Vasilyev] No of course changes did take place. Comparatively recently I went on a trip around the southern states of the United States. I travelled especially around those place where I had first been in the 1960's. It was not difficult to notice changes. There are no longer separate seats on the buses, there are no separate drinking water fountains for whites and blacks. Negroes in the South now participate in elections. Fifteen years ago the bold ones who arrived at the polling stations were shot at by members of the Ku Klux Klan. Today it is harder than it was 15 years ago for young Negroes of the states of Georgia or Tennessee to find work. But some of my old acquaintances whom I looked up and who then had small allotments had been deprived of their land. Martin Luther King at one time spoke with bitterness of the results of the heroic efforts of the campaigners for civil rights in the 1960's: What's the point of having the right to sit in the cafeteria beside a white man if a Negro has no money to pay for a sandwich? Racism in the United States is alive, strong and indestructible, especially in the social and economic areas.

[Ariyevich] Sometimes it is asserted that the roots of U.S. racism lie in man himself, almost in his biological make-up, in the rejection of black by white.

[Vasilyev] No, that is not true of course. Many Americans are really infected by the poison of racism. But the primary reason for this steadfastness and vitality of racism is the system itself. It is in the interests of capitalism that there should be pariahs in society, on whom bigger burdens can be foisted. It is in its interests that there should be a division between people and that there should be opposition of the one to the other.

[Ariyevich] As it is itself a racist state, the United States acts as the prop of racist and dictatorial regimes throughout the world. The encouragement of extreme reaction and its use in strengthening its own positions is an obvious indication of the profound crisis within capitalism.

Here is the end of our broadcast. Thank you for listening and all the best.

NOVIKOV HAILS SUCCESS OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD0810555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by I. Novikov, chairman of the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Triumph of the Olympic Ideals"]

[Excerpt] The Moscow games, despite the keen and uncompromising nature of the struggle, were permeated with a truly Olympic spirit of sporting honor, comradeship and mutual assistance. And even in the dramatic moments when the contests were at their highest pitch, the losers found the courage to be the first to congratulate the winners. In all the contests the competition was so high that in the assessment of leaders of international sports federations the 1980 Olympics were the most important sporting forum of the last 4 years. A good word must also be said for those whose objectivity, strictness and impartiality did a great deal to promote the success of the sports tournament. A total of 1,245 officials from 78 countries on all continents worthily kept the oath taken at the opening ceremony of the games to carry out their duties while observing the rules and following the principles of a truly sporting spirit.

Members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), leaders of international sports federations and national Olympic committees and other prominent figures in the world sports movement came to Moscow to take part in the 22d Olympic Games and other Olympic events. Honored guests and representatives of business circles from many countries were present.

Hundreds of thousands of Soviet and foreign tourists, who came to the games from 72 countries, were first-hand witnesses of the gripping sporting battles and duels in the arenas of Moscow and the other Olympic cities. About 5 million people attended the Olympic competitions in all. The viewing public for the 1980 Olympics was considerably widened by means of television. Television organizations from 59 countries transmitted hundreds of reports on the games from Moscow every day, and these were watched simultaneously by more than 1.5 billion people on all continents. The 22d Olympic Games received wide publicity in the world press and in radio broadcasts. More than 5,500 representatives of the mass media were involved in preparing items on the games. Convenient and well-equipped premises were at their disposal at the main press center and the subsidiary press centers at the sports facilities. Representatives of the press, radio and television were constantly able to obtain information of interest to them on the Olympic competitions, on sportsmen and on other questions connected with the games. Press conferences were held for them daily.

Soviet people greeted the participants and guests of the Olympics with great hospitality. They were housed in good hotels and hostels and were offered all the necessary types of services.

Goodwill and cordiality were displayed everywhere. Great significance was attached to the good organization of the reception, housing and servicing of the main participants -- the Olympic athletes. The general opinion is that the Moscow Olympic village has no equal. Everything in it was dictated by concern to ensure that it is convenient for the residents and that the athletes could rest and relax after difficult contests. But probably the main characteristic of the Olympic village was the high atmosphere, which reflected the sincerity of friendly feelings, the direct contact in the multinational "Olympic family" and the joyful sensation of the world festival of youth and sport. The Lenin Komsomol and student detachments from VUzes were of great assistance in servicing the participants and guests of the games.

During the games, the Olympics-80 youth camp was in operation in a picturesque corner of the Moscow area, with the participation of young men and women from 54 countries. They watched the Olympic contests with great interest, familiarized themselves with our capital and met with their Soviet contemporaries.

The saying that the muses are the friends of sport has wings. This is revealed most fully at the Olympic games, when organizing cities try to familiarize participants and guests with the achievements of national culture. The Olympics-80 cultural program became a festival of art, in the course of which shining examples of the people's creativity and classics from all our country's union republics were shown. Warm applause from audiences rewarded famous artists and the best amateur artistic collectives. Great attention was attracted by the many exhibitions held in Moscow and the other Olympic cities.

The success of the 22d Olympic Games is evidenced by statements by many prominent figures in the international Olympic movement, participants and guests. Thus Prince Alexandre de (Merod) (Belgium), member of the IOC, noted that "the Moscow games passed extremely efficiently. No previous Olympic games have been so well organized." Mario (Vasquez Rana), president of the Association of National Olympic Committees and president of the Mexican National Olympic Committee, said: "I was always sure that Moscow would organize and conduct the Olympic games brilliantly. But the reality surpassed all expectations. The members of the 'Olympic family,' participants in international sports federations' congresses, tourists and all the guests felt at home. The games passed at a high sporting, organizational and technical level." R. Kubaga), president of the Tanzanian National Olympic Committee, stated that "the 22d Olympic Games were splendidly organized. The best possible conditions were created for athletes and officials for participation in the competitions and for leisure. The opening ceremony produced the strongest impression." Ann Grant, captain of Zimbabwe's hockey team, Said: "The Moscow games will remain in our memory for a long time as a great, unrepeatable festival. Splendid organization, marvelous conditions for living and training and a friendly and pleasant atmosphere."

There are many similar responses. They again confirm the fact that having accepted the honor of holding the 1980 Olympics Soviet people did everything possible to ensure that the Moscow Olympic games were a major international sports forum and gave new impetus to the further spread of Olympic ideals.

The exceptionally high sporting standard of the Olympic competitions, the broad representation of athletes from most countries on all continents, the tremendous, unremitting attention of the international public--all these are convincing indicators of the great success of the Moscow Olympics. In the opinion of IOC members and leaders of international sports federations and national Olympic committees, the success of the 22d Olympic Games was a crushing blow to the fruitless attempts by the U.S. administration to wreck these games and demonstrated the groundlessness and senselessness of certain forces' desire to use sport for selfish political purposes and destroy the time-tested traditions of international athletic sporting cooperation.

In the period of the preparation for and holding of the 1980 Olympics, the Olympic movement rallied its ranks and demonstrated the force and staunch vitality of its ideals. It thereby won even greater popularity and international support. It is only to be regretted that athletes from a number of countries, victims of an unseemly political intrigue, were deprived of the opportunity to take part in the Olympics. Thus the hopes of many athletes who had spent long years preparing for the main athletic competition were unceremoniously dashed.

The flame of the 22d Olympic games has been extinguished. But the hearts of millions of sports lovers in all corners of the earth preserve particles of that flame, which illuminated the games of peace and friendship. Soviet people have fulfilled with honor a high and noble mission.

AAPSO SECRETARY GENERAL SCORES DECISION ON JERUSALEM

LD081632 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug, TASS--"The UN General Assembly's latest resolution in support of the Palestinian people was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the countries of the world", N. 'Abd ar-Razzak, acting secretary-general of the AAPSO, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. "The fact that Tel Aviv fully ignored it indicates that time has come to use all sanctions with a view to making Israel respect the international public opinion and observe the elementary principles of international legality". He also emphasized that the Israeli Knesset's decision to annex the Arab sector of Jerusalem should be regarded as an act of aggression and overt violation of all the international resolutions on this question, the resolutions of the United Nations Organization in particular.

DANGERS STEMMING FROM 'NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY' OUTLINED

LD081701 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 8 Aug 80

["Preparation for Nuclear Catastrophe"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--TASS political analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The U.S. administration is steadily pushing the world to nuclear disaster. This conclusion should be made from the analysis of the information about the "new U.S. military stragegy" circulated by the newspapers Washington POST and New York TIMES.

According to reports of two leading U.S. newspapers quoting the Presidential Directive No 59, Washington from now on intends to place the emphasis on the preparation for conducting a prolonged but limited nuclear war that would allegedly rid mankind of instant universal catastrophe. The White House is trying to instill the idea in the Americans, and also in the population of other countries, that it is possible to conduct a nuclear missile war dealing blows only at troops and command, while the civilian population will, allegedly, not suffer or suffer in a minimal degree.

It should be noted that this is a very dangerous doctrine whose aim is to lull the vigilance of peoples and to bring closer the destruction of civilisation.

A number of dangerous consequences stem from the idea of "limited nuclear war" that is advanced by Carter and his closest retinue.

The first one of these consequences is the further stepping up of the arms race. Under the new doctrine (which is not really so new, since it was many times formulated in the past in some or other way) it is planned to launch production of new generations of nuclear missile weapons of enhanced precision.

The New York TIMES, referring to adversaries of the strategy of "limited war", admitted that to implement such plans it will take far larger forces and much more perfect means than those existing at present. The newspaper writes that in addition to the new system of mobile missiles costing 34 billion dollars the United States will have to spend billions of dollars not only on the new missiles to be launched from submarines that will be capable of hitting military targets, but also on new means of reconnaissance and communications so that the Pentagon could use them in a nuclear war with the emphasis on precision in striking a blow.

It would be naive to think that the Soviet Union will be idle while the nuclear missile weapons are being perfected beyond the ocean to enhance the precision of their hits. The USSR has proved in practice many times its readiness for serious talks on reduction or at least limitation of armaments, but if in answer to this readiness ostentatious measures are taken to step up the arms race the USSR will have to draw the necessary conclusions.

It is realised well in the Soviet Union that Washington is stockpiling and modernising its weapons not at all for replenishing the expositions in the museums of war history. Washington needs these weapons for preparations for war against the enemy that has been named--against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, states of the Third World that dare conduct the policy in their own interests and not in those of the United States. Certain persons beyond the ocean have not yet abandoned the idea of the "first strike", that is of their aggression, believing that they will be able to avoid retribution.

Precisely such calculations were made in the past by Hitler, and everybody knows how his venture ended. Even sorrier fate will befall those who dare to be the first to push the launching button in our nuclear missile era.

Each new step toward intensifying the nuclear arms race, in which the Democrats and the Republicans in the USA are competing with the persistence that could be better employed, increases the risk of thermonuclear conflict that can destroy civilisation.

ANALYST KOZYAKOV DISCUSSES 'PROVOCATIVE' MILITARY POLICY

LD081454 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Discussion between Moscow radio announcer and news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov marking the 35th anniversary of Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bombing]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] These days people and public organizations the world over contribute to the week of action to ban nuclear weapons and of solidarity with the victims of the atom bombing. Our news analyst Valdislav Kozyakov will comment on the week and issues of nuclear disarmament.

[Kozyakov] The week of action is timed for the 35th anniversary of the American atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The motto is: This should not be repeated.

[Announcer] But history seems to repeat itself. At present the U.S. political leaders are again talking about their new plans to achieve military supremacy over the USSR.

[Kozyakov] And what is most indicative is that simultaneously they are again rejecting many Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament. The situation now is such that the United States has for consideration concrete Soviet proposals on practically all major aspects of curbing the arms race and bringing about disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The Soviet initiatives have been supported by the vast majority of countries which are members of the United Nations, but the United States concentrates not on coming to terms on issues of disarmament but on increasing their military preparations. Even the ratification of SALT II was put aside in Washington. Meanwhile, President Carter has recently signed the so-called Directive No 59 on a limited nuclear war.

[Announcer] What does this policy mean in terms of avoiding a nuclear catastrophe?

[Kozyakov] Well, the present U.S. policies represent grave dangers to prospects of peace and I must add to the American people themselves. What does it mean to carry out long-term programs of large-scale military preparations, to reject initiatives on disarmament and to pursue the line of getting a military superiority? It means to continue the endless arms race and to create an ever-growing threat of nuclear disaster to all of mankind. This is a provocative political line. Only irresponsible politicians can pursue such imperialist politics. It's not surprising that this dangerous course of Washington is fully backed by the Beijing leaders, who regard a new world war inevitable and even desirable for their hegemonist strategy.

[Announcer] In conclusion, What is the response of the Soviet Union to the announced American plans on obtaining military supremacy over the Soviet Union?

[Kozyakov] Our country and our allies are calling on the United States to stop its attempts to further increase the arms race. The plans of reaching a military superiority are hop less. The Warsaw Treaty countries will never allow that. On the other hand the Soviet Union is determined to do its utmost to materialize its initiatives on disarmament. This is once again stressed by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. His article on problems of disarmament is published in the latest issue of KOMMUNIST magazine. The struggle to curb the arms race will undoubtedly be growing throughout the world, the United States included. As for our country it is doing everything in its power to make constructive contributions to the cause of preventing a nuclear war. As Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, our policy is not to achieve supremacy in armaments but to reduce them, to weaken the military confrontation.

BULANTSEV VIEWS 'HATRED' FOR IRANIANS

LD081804 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

People of goodwill all over the world are making these days resolute protests against the chauvinistic anti-Iranian hysteria of the Washington administration, against the glaring lawlessness to which the U.S. authorities subjected Iranian youths and girls who study in the USA. The intention of the White House to wink at the arbitrariness of the police and prison authorities, at the facts of gross arbitrariness against Iranian students show again that the White House brought to the rank of the state policy the hostility and hatred to the Iranian people.

Initially, just as always in such scandalous cases, the U.S. Department of State tried to deny reports that the arrested Moslem students were subjected to lawlessness and violence. But then the U.S. authorities were compelled to admit this under the weight of irrefutable facts. It is not accidental that the former attorney-general of the USA Ramsey Clark described the arbitrariness with regard to the Iranian students as the grossest of the violations of human rights he ever witnessed.

The tragic trials that fell to the lot of Iranian students in the USA are hardly surprising. Over a long time now the White House has been steadily stirring up the chauvinistic anti-Iranian psychosis steadily and with determination trying to present Iran, a country with ancient original culture, as a crowd of fanatics. In the constantly heightened anti-Iranian atmosphere, the hostile acts against Iranian citizens are only the links in the chain of actions that are planned and conducted by the White House and the CIA against Iran.

The present attitude of the U.S. administration to the Iranian people is actually the continuation of the old policy: In the past the United States was drenching in blood the anti-imperialist protests of Iranians with the use of the U.S. placeman, the shah, and his police SAVAK. Now Iranians are tortured in U.S. prisons, piratic air raids are launched on Iran and a large armoured armada has been concentrated near the shores of Iran.

Watching the development of U.S.-Iranian relations, one unwittingly asks what is the reason for the hatred of the U.S. administration for the Iranian people. Apparently Washington cannot put up with the fact that the Iranian people deposed the shah, the U.S. puppet, who performed the functions of a policeman in the Near and Middle East and thus deprived the U.S. militarists of an important military-strategic bridgehead and the U.S. monopolies of the possibility to plunder with impunity the natural wealth of countries of the region.

FURTHER COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN DEMONSTRATIONS

LD081324 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 8 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Sukharenko reports:

The hunger strike outside the White House by a group of Iranian students in token of protest against the Carter administration's policy of threats and blackmail with regard to Iran lasted eleven days. The Iranian youths and girls endured all the hardships and privations that befell them under the scorching sun. They were jeered at and insulted despite the presence of police. The police preferred failing to notice rude behavior of individual passers-by. "You are not humans, you are dogs that should be killed," one of the passer-by shouted in a hoarse voice near me. The police nearby failed to 'hear' the words.

"The aims which we set have been achieved," Ruhola-Ruhola, an Iranian student, one of the strikers, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent. "Many citizens of America regarded our protest with fellow-feelings and sympathy. It is due to their support that about 200 of our brothers and sisters, arrested during the demonstration in the U.S. capital on July 27, have been released," he pointed out.

As it became known, in the prison the arrested were subjected to inhuman humiliations and insults. However, there can be no question of an inquiry into the obvious violations of legality on the part of the police of New York State. Moreover as White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, stated, the U.S. President instructed the Justice Department to check whether the arrested were released too early.

An overwhelming part of the Iranian citizens who were released from prison arrived in Washington where one of the biggest demonstrations of the recent time took place in protest against the U.S. administration's anti-Iranian course. Over 200 Iranian citizens who live in the USA marched through the streets of Washington, chanting slogans "CIA--Hands Off Iran," "Long Live the Islamic Revolution in Iran," "Long Live the Unity of All the Oppressed People of the Earth."

During the demonstrators' march to the White House, FBI agents and fascistic toughs were trying to provoke clashes with them. The marchers' restraint and level headedness frustrated those plans.

At a press conference on Thursday, Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney-general, and other participants qualified as a gross violation of civil human rights the actions of the police authorities during the demonstration of July 27.

Anti-U.S. Protest

LD091236 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 9 Aug TASS--More than 300 Iranian students who live in the USA held another demonstration in Washington on Friday in protest against the White House's aggressive and adventuristic policy with regard to Iran. The demonstration also involved representatives of the U.S. progressive public and Americans of Arab descent. "Stop the Policy of Threats to Iran," "Long Live the Iranian Revolution," "The Iranian People Struggling for Freedom Is Invincible" were slogans under which the demonstrators marched through the city's streets.

Meetings took place outside the buildings of the Moslem centre in Washington and of the U.S. Department of State.

The participants in the demonstration resolutely condemned official Washington's present aggressive course aimed at further increasing U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf area. The demonstrators expressed a unanimous protest against the U.S. administration's attempts at dictating its will to the Iranian people. They emphasized that the White House attempts to exert pressure on Iran are leading only to a heightening of tension in the Persian Gulf area and constitute a real threat to international peace.

U.S., UK DISCUSS PLAN FOR 'SPLITTING IRAN'

LD091945 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Washington, 9 Aug TASS--The United States continues building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean, in direct proximity to the coast of Iran. The Pentagon has announced that four U.S. amphibious ships carrying a batallion of Marines numbering 1,800 entered the Indian Ocean. Local informed circles report that the United States and Britain are discussing a plan for a possible splitting of Iran with the use of armed forces stationed near that country. In particular, the implementation of the plan is linked with those national problems which have developed in Iran of late and led to military clashes in the border districts of the country. It is noteworthy that the Pentagon spokesmen declined to answer when asked about the existence of such a plan. According to press reports, by developing such plans the United States and Britain would like to divide that country into spheres of influence and to restore the position of their monopolies which have been ousted by the revolution. This is expecially true to the huge U.S. oil companies and British corporate giants such as British Petroleum.

PRAVDA CITES MEDIA ON CARTER DIMINISHING NOMINATION CHANCES

LD081335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 6 August, TASS--The American press regards with extreme skepticism White House attempts to stifle the movement which has developed in the Democratic camp in favor of holding an "open" party convention in New York which would allow a politician other than President Carter to be nominated in the battle for the presidency at this year's elections.

As the New York DAILY NEWS remarks, "President Carter's chances of winning the fight to retain the votes of the convention delegates are now estimated at no more than fifty-fifty." The newspaper notes that recently "there has been a multitude of events which have contributed to a reduction in the number of the President's supporters." In its turn the New York TIMES points out that "the state of the country's economy and the results of public opinion polls are not in Carter's favor."

The leaders of the Carter and Kennedy campaigns, as the press reports, have reached agreement on the organizational procedure for the upcoming convention. The purpose of this agreement, the Washington POST points out, is to prevent the convention turning into a "bloody intraparty massacre."

Senator Kennedy stated that he does not intend to give up the fight to hold an "open" convention. According to him, he has been convinced as a result of conversations with some of the delegates that the Democrats will hold just such an "open" convention.

It has also become known that Kennedy has had a meeting with the influential Democratic senators H. Jackson and R. Byrd and has informed them of the fact that he is considering their candidacy for a possible vice-presidential nomination in the event that he himself is nominated as the official Democratic candidate for the post of president.

In the opinion of observers, Kennedy is now striving to attract to his side the largest possible number of delegates to the upcoming Democratic Party conventions.

DEMOCRATS EXPERIENCING 'INTERNAL CONTRADICTIONS'

LD101924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Tomorrow, the national convention of the U.S. Democratic Party opens in New York. Here is what our New York correspondent, Andrey Sturua, reports:

The Democrats are coming to their convention torn by internal contradictions and differences of opinion. At the moment, the question of holding a so-called open convention has become the focus of this struggle. Protesting actively against this is President Carter, who gained the largest number of delegates, which secures his nomination as candidate. Despite the numerous statements and predictions of the present administration, and above all of the President himself, on an improvement of the internal situation in the near future, an economic crisis persists in the country. Prices and inflation are going up, and the army of unemployed has reached almost 8 million people. An identical picture can be seen in foreign policy as well, which is plagued by one failure after another. The consequences of the scandal concerning Billy Carter, the President's brother, are also having their effect. All this is leading to a sharp decline in the popularity of Carter as an individual among the voters.

Literally only a few hours remain before the opening of the Democratic Party congress. Intense working-over of delegates is taking place in an attempt to sway them against the holding of an open convention.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK WEAKENS CARTER REELECTION CHANCES

LD080931 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 3

[Vladimir Baydashin article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Bogged Down in a Recession"]

[Text] The news coming in from the U.S. economic front is getting more alarming by the day, causing serious concern in the White House. The statistics flatly refute President J. Carter's assertions that the economic recession currently engulfing the country will be "mild and brief."

On the contrary, the economic recession in the United States is getting deeper and deeper. Evidence of this is provided primarily by the plant closures in the automobile, engineering chemical and other industries and the resultant growing lines for unemployment benefits and at employment offices. According to U.S. Department of Labor figures, the level of unemployment rose again in July to reach 7.8 percent. This means that the army of unemployed increased by more than 800,000 workers and now numbers 8.2 million people. Since March this year alone 1.7 million workers at U.S. plants and factories have lost their jobs--a rate of increase in the army of unemployed unparalleled in the United States since the major recession of 1957-1958.

Economic experts calculate that the gross national product will fall by at least 3.7 percent in 1980 and that by the year's end the number of unemployed will top 9 million. Such unfavorable forecasts are a threatening omen for the present White House incumbent, who is seeking a second term, and seriously weaken his chances of defeating the Republican Party nominee.

It is no coincidence that according to the latest Harris public opinion poll 86 percent of Americans feel that President Carter is to blame for the fact that the U.S. economy is becoming increasingly bogged down in a recession.

SOVIET OFFICIAL: GRAIN EMBARGO HAS NO EFFECT

LD101920 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Our reporter has met with the head of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Boris Borisov, to talk about U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Here is their conversation in transcript: [begin recording]

[Question] It has been more than half a year since the grain embargo. How have these sanctions affected the Soviet Union.

[Answer] The grain embargo has had absolutely no effect on the Soviet Union. It was a waste of effort. This country has ample grain reserves. Even last year, despite unfavorable weather, there was enough grain to meet the needs of consumers and other needs of the country for the entire year. President Leonid Brezhnev said the population could be certain of having every bit as much grain as usual. And this actually came to pass. Therefore, President Carter's efforts were totally useless.

[Question] If this country has enough grain, then why does it have to buy wheat from other countries?

[Answer] We import grain to have on hand in case of a shortage caused by bad weather conditions. Our country is situated in geographic zones characterized by unstable harvests. Besides, the country is very big and it's less expensive to import grain to certain parts of the country far from our own grain centers than to transport grain across the country. Similar considerations were behind our export policy. In short, we have bought all the grain we need, and have fulfilled our export commitments as well, despite the United States embargo. This year we are expecting a good harvest, so we are not worried about next season either.

[Question] If the embargo cannot really hurt the Soviet economy why does Mr Carter impose the sanctions?

[Answer] Mr Carter obviously decided on these sanctions without clearly understanding what effect they would have. One gets the impression that the United States President did not stop to think that he is dealing with a highly developed country.

[Question] What about the ban on exporting industrial equipment to the Soviet Union? How has it affected the Soviet economy?

[Answer] The embargo stopped United States firms from selling the Soviet Union computers, various electronic and metal-cutting machin equipment for oil refineries and oilfields, and certain other types of machinery.

But I must say that the Soviet Union produces a very large variety of first class equipment. We can satisfy our own needs in any branch of industry. Like any other developed country, however, we are engaged in broad international trade since it's cheaper to buy certain products than to produce them ourselves. Sometimes it is easier to import machinery than to transport our own machinery across the entire country. If we buy something from the United States, it's not because we cannot produce it ourselves or buy it from anyone else. Quite the contrary. And, therefore, after the United States decided on the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, we began producing part of what we had intended to import, and the rest we bought from other countries.

[Question] What does the Soviet Union export to the United States?

[Answer] We sell the United States machinery and equipment, vehicles, forge and press machines, watches, hunting rifles, chemical products cameras, clay and many other products. We also export high-quality place glass. We are continuing to export many of these products even now.

[Question] Has the Soviet Union made any retaliatory sanctions against the United States?

[Answer] We see no reason to impose sanctions against the United States. That's not our policy. You might say that the United States administration decided on sanctions against itself. Real harm was done to American farmers, and a number of companies not only were hurt, but went bankrupt. We estimate that at least 200,000 American workers were employed filling Soviet orders. I imagine that most of them are now out of work.

[Question] Has the United States ever applied economic sanctions against the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Many times and under many names.

[Question] What can you say about the United States as a trade partner?

[Answer] The companies that the Soviet Union has done business with in most cases conscientiously and honestly carry out their commitments. We have had very few complaints. But now many companies have been forced to stop sales to the Soviet Union against their own interests. And so it's the United States Government that's an unreliable partner. As a result of the administration's recent actions, United States exports have dropped by more than half.

[Question] How does the United States stand in the general context of the Soviet Union's foreign trade?

[Answer] The USSR trades with 110 countries. The total value of our trade with other countries is R18 billion. And so before the sanctions, imports from the United States amounted to 2.1 percent of the Soviet Union's entire foreign trade. And so United States imports play a very small role in this country's economy. But despite this we would like to promote relations with the United States and hope that this will be of benefit both in the economy and in efforts to normalize Soviet-American relations in general. [end recording]

That was a conversation in transcript with Boris Borisov, head of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

PRC DEMONSTRATES DUPLICITY WITH PALESTINE, KOREA STANDS

LD091835 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 9, TASS--Official Beijing has once again demonstrated the duplicity of its foreign policy. A spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs of the PRC described in a statement the decision of Israeli Knesset on the annexation of eastern Jerusalem a a gross violation of the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and utter disregard of the world community's opinion. He said that China fully understood and shared indignation of the Arab and all Islamic states.

However, a close study of that statement immediately draws attention to the fact that it, just as the pronouncement of the head of the Chinese mission at the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestinian question or the materials of the Chinese press about the Middle East problem, for that matter, fail to mention anything which could hinder the implementation of the present Israeli expansionist course which led to the annexation of Jerusalem. None of them mentions the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to the establishment of its won state. This constitutes a departure from the stand declared last summer.

For example, lamentations of RENMIN RIBAO boil down to a mere recognition of the fact that this action by Israel constitutes "a violation of the Camp David accords," although the whole wide world has clearly realized that the annexation of Jerusalem had become possible precisely due to the Camp David accords, which legally formalized the collusion between the United States and Israel against the Arab people of Palestine, and the involvement of As-Sadat's regime which betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples.

To this very day the Chinese press continues to praise As-Sadat depicting him as a "champion" of a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East. The Chinese press also unequivocally expresses its support for the U.S. plans with regard to the Middle East. It should be noted that the support of the U.S. aggressive policy in that region becomes even stronger with each visit of high-ranking Chinese officials to Washington and each return visit.

When one is thinking about China's stand on the Palestinian issue a comparison with its position on the problem of South Korea inevitably suggests itself. On the one hand, Hua Guofeng assured President Carter that the present Chinese leadership came out in favour of continued U.S. military presence in South Korea, and, still more, welcomed such a presence. At the same time in public statements the Beijing leaders favour the plan for a peaceful reunification of Korea, although it is absolutely obvious that the reunification of that kind is impossible if the United States continues to maintain its military presence in South Korea.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES CANCELLATION OF HUANG HUA INDIA VISIT

LD081754 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The Indian press and international news agencies have reported Beijing's decision to cancel Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit to India that was to take place later this year. This commentary has been contributed by Boris Sergeyev, and here is what he writes:

According to the official version the Chinese foreign minister is too busy, but if you compare the hard work on which Beijing spent several months to create the impression that its main preoccupation is to normalize relations with India, and this strange "too busy" excuse, the two don't fit.

Analysts in Delhi do not seem to have taken the excuse seriously. The newspaper STATESMAN says the visit has been cancelled because of India's decision to recognize the Kampuchean government led by Heng Samrin. The Japanese news agency says well-informed foreign diplomats in Beijing are of the same opinion. Well, there seems to be much truth in such speculation. What is more, it reveals but one of the many reasons for Beijing's growing irritation. It is no secret that India's unchanging stand on the border problem has given Beijing a headache. Beijing has been irritated, too, by Delhi's realistic assessment of the developments in south and southwest Asia, primarily the situation around Afghanistan.

Nor has anything come of Beijing's hopes to damage India's traditionally friendly ties with countries in Southeast Asia, first of all Vietnam. Besides, Delhi's stand on the American military presence in Asia and the Indian Ocean area and that of Beijing are roles apart. All this has set India and China at loggerheads in foreign policies.

Beijing is still setting much store by its hegemonistic ambitions. In the past two decades Chinese leaders have been claiming that they sincerely want to normalize relations with India but they have not made a single concession. Analysts in Delhi see the cancelled visit as part of these efforts and the Delhi press sees it as a diplomatic pressure. The question arises, what are the roots of the self-confidence of the Beijing leaders? And doesn't Beijing realize that an independent country is determined to uphold its lawful rights and interests? Analysts in India speculate as they try to get answers to these questions that Beijing's excessively hegemonistic ambitions are based not only on the philosophy of Mao Zedong. For example, Delhi's ECONOMIC TIMES proposes an analysis as to how a U.S.-PRC alliance will adversely affect India. The newspaper is of the view that on the political front the United States wants to help in enhancing the fighting capability of China with a view to lowering India's standing in international forums. Many facts support the validity of this theory. Among these, it will be enough to mention only one.

Interviewed for the (?SPAN) magazine that is published by the United States Embassy in Delhi, the American Ambassador to the Indian capital Robert Goheen has decided to do Beijing yet another favor. By American standards, he claimed, India is but a regional power. Anyone can see that it is in keeping with Beijing's policy towards India. And what is more in its Asian policy Washington prefers China to India and for that matter to all other nations in Asia.

Well, it is obvious that with Washington's favor, Beijing has been using the question of normalizing relations to persuade India to make more concessions. A well known Indian diplomat, T.N. Kaul, commented in the NATIONAL HERALD recently that if the Chinese think they will negotiate with Delhi from a position of strength they have a pretty vague impression of India. Well, after viewing all this it seems that Beijing does not intend to divorce itself from its false ideas. At any rate, Foreign Minister Huang Hua is not going to Delhi. Maybe he has nothing to say in response to India's constructive proposals.

PRAVDA VIEWS PRC PRESSURES ON INDIA, SEES ANTI-SOVIET INTENT

LD081127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "Cold Winds From Across the Himalayas"]

[Text] Delhi, August--For two decades now relations between China and India have remained tense. They were particularly aggravated after the 1962 Sino-Indian military conflict as a result of which China occupied and continues to hold a considerable portion of Indian territory.

Throughout these years Beijing has been slandering India in its propaganda, calling it an "expansionist power" or depicting it as a country allegedly incapable of pursuing an independent foreign policy. On virtually all questions affecting India's national interests Beijing has invariably occupied a hostile stance.

Thus, China sided unconditionally with Pakistan in the Indian-Pakistani dispute over Kashmir, in fact advocating that this territory be taken from India. Beijing fully supported the Pakistani military regime of Yahya Khan during the Bangladesh people's liberation struggle and the military conflict between India and Pakistan in 1971. The Beijing rulers stated that they would never recognize Sikkim's status as an Indian state in response to the 1975 Indian Parliament decision on this score.

For many years Beijing has rendered and, the facts attest, is continuing to render aid and support to various extremist and separatist elements operating in northeast India. China's construction of the Karakorum Highway, whose military-strategic significance is undoubted here, provoked legitimate alarm among Indians. In recent years the Chinese have been carrying out strenuous military construction in Tibet. A network of airfields has been created capable of receiving aircraft at any time of the year.

In pursuing a policy of nonalignment, friendship and cooperation with all countries, India has frequently stated its readiness to normalize relations with its northern neighbor on the basis of the principles of total equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Moreover, despite Beijing's unfriendly actions, the Indian Government consistently advocated granting the PRC its lawful place in the United Nations.

Delhi attentively followed the development of the situation in China and sought to find the slightest changes in its hard line with regard to India. It should be noted that after the Janata Party came to power in India in 1977, Beijing propaganda began to issue statements about the "1,000-year-old Sino-Indian friendship" and the need to normalize relations between China and India.

To all appearances the Chinese leadership hoped that the change of power in India would lead to a change in its foreign policy course and primarily to the weakening of relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, since some leaders of the Janata Party had frequently made anti-Soviet statements in the past. However, here too disappointment awaited the Beijing leadership. Soviet-Indian relations continue to expand and strengthen and Beijing again lost interest in "normalization."

Moreover, Beijing demonstrated unambiguously that the normalization of relations with India is of interest to it in only one respect--within the framework of Beijing's expansionist policy in Asia. The following instance is characteristic. China launched aggression against Vietnam, a country friendly with India, precisely when former Indian External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee was on an official visit to Beijing. He had to break off his visit immediately since the Chinese leadership's behavior was assessed in India as a flagrant violation of the norms of diplomatic etiquette and an insult to the Indian people's national dignity.

This summer voices calling for the normalization of Sino-Indian relations again began to be heard from Beijing. Using the Chinese's favorite method of so-called "people's diplomacy"--appealing to a country's people through the head of their government--Deng Xiaoping gave an interview to India's NEW DELHI defense journal in which he set forth the Chinese viewpoint on the question of normalizing Sino-Indian relations in general and resolving the border question in particular. [paragraph continues]

He proposed a so-called "comprehensive plan" for settling the question of the border between India and China. Its gist was that the border be set along the present line of actual control. And for this, he said, India must embark on concessions in the western sector of the border while China, he said, would retreat in the eastern sector. The weekly DEMOCRATIC WORLD assesses this maneuver by Beijing quite precisely. "China has elaborated its own method of resolving border disputes with neighboring countries," it writes. "First the Chinese include on their geographical maps as part of China the territories of other states which are of interest to them and then they try to seize them with the aid of force and then legalize them by means of talks."

That is precisely how matters stand with regard to Deng Xiaoping's proposal. The line of actual control between India and China in the eastern sector now passes along the so-called McMahon Line which the Indians regard as the lawful border with China, while Beijing states that the line should lie considerably further south. As for the Western sector, the Chinese proposal means handing China about 14,500 square miles of Indian territory in the Aksai Chin region through which the Karakorum Highway now passes--a region of strategic importance to it. Beijing is thus suggesting to Delhi that it hand over to China one Indian territory in exchange for renouncing its claims to another Indian territory.

Indian political commentators note that there is nothing new in this proposal. In 1968 Zhou Enlai had already suggested to Nehru that the state border be set along the line of actual control at that period. Nehru rejected this proposal on the grounds that it meant handing over to China 12,000 square miles of Indian territory in the Aksai Chin region. The line of actual control now lies further south there because in 1962 China seized a further 2,500 square miles of Indian territory. Incidentally, in the same year the Indian Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution on the question of Chinese aggression stating that "the Indian people will struggle to drive the aggressor completely from sacred Indian soil however long and hard the struggle."

However, it is not just a question of a territorial dispute. As the democratic Indian press rightly notes, relations between India and China--the two biggest Asian states--cannot be viewed in isolation from the overall context of the development of the situation in Asia and throughout the world. And it is an open secret that the positions of India and China on virtually all the most important questions of international development differ seriously and in a number of cases are directly opposed.

As is well known, peace-loving India, together with the other nonaligned states and the socialist community countries, advocates peace, the relaxation of international tension, disarmament and the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Beijing, on the other hand, is pushing the NATO countries toward building up the bloc's military potential and advocates intensifying the U.S. military presence in Asia, including in the Indian Ocean basin. China itself has undertaken aggression against the SRV, is not ceasing its threats to "punish" neighboring states and is aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia.

Anti-Sovietism has long been the basis of the Chinese leaders' foreign policy course. In China, the Soviet Union has been officially declared enemy number one. In India, the USSR is rightly considered a most reliable and disinterested friend which has always given this country assistance and support in difficult times. What is more, India maintains warm friendly relations with Vietnam and Laos and recently officially recognized the Government of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, while China carries out incessant acts of provocation, including military provocation, against these countries.

Beijing's activity in India's neighbor states is also causing serious anxiety among the Indian public. China is taking an active part in arming Pakistan. As reported in the Indian press, by 1978 China had supplied Pakistan with arms sufficient to equip three-four infantry divisions--hundreds of tanks, aircraft and so on. In recent years Chinese arms deliveries to Pakistan have increased considerably. In India it is well-known that the Chittagong Mountains on Bangladesh territory are used as a refuge and a base for the various separatist gangs operating in India's northeastern states--Nagaland, Tripura and others.

"China's aim," the experienced Indian diplomat T.N. Kaul writes in the weekly LINK, "is to be the dominant power in Asia surrounded by a network of vassal states and to oppose with force if necessary any other Asian state which does not recognize Beijing's leading role." In this regard the continuing American-Chinese rapprochment does not bode any good for India either. Nobody can be deluded by the assertions by Beijing and Western propaganda that the new alliance is allegedly aimed merely at "curbing Soviet military might". Beijing is counting on a high return for cooperation with the United States and particularly a completely free hand in Asia. Strictly speaking, the United States has already begun to pay this bill by giving encouragement to China's aggressive actions against the countries of the Indochina Peninsula.

What motives dictated the Chinese leaders' recent diplomatic maneuvers in relation to India? This is what (Kalkip) Nair, a distinguished Indian political commentator, says on this issue: "The Chinese leaders' meetings and conversations with foreign visitors and journalists invariably leave the impression that all Beijing's actions related to the normalization of relations with India are largely aimed at severing it from the Soviet Union."

In recent months the question of Indian-Chinese relations has been given wide coverage in the Indian press. It also loomed large during the debates on India's foreign policy questions at the Indian Parliament session. The general opinion is that in principle the normalization of relations with China, with both sides strictly observing the well-known Pancha Shila principles, would meet the interests of the peoples of the two states. At the same time, appeals to the government can be heard both in the press and in Parliament to observe the greatest caution and not to take hasty steps which might damage the country's national interests. Representatives of both the ruling party and practically all the opposition parties stressed in their speeches that relations of friendship and miltilateral cooperation between India and the Soviet Union form one of the main strands of Indian foreign policy and cannot be used as a bargaining point in the matter of normalizing Indian-Chinese relations.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER RAGCHAA

LD081457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "A Conversation Has Taken Place"]

[Text] On 5 August, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Ragchaa, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and had a conversation with him.

SAPOV DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH MONGOLIA

LD070827 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 July, 1980, carries on page 4 a 1,500-word dispatch from special correspondent V. Sapov from Mongolia's Bayan-olgiy Aymag entitled "Proven by Life" and pegged to the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Aymag. Sapov states that the Bayan-olgiy Aymag, two-thirds of the population of which now consists of Kazakhs, was formed using as a model the experience of the granting of autonomy to the USSR's Altayskiy Kray. Sapov goes on to describe how all the various nationalities living in the Aymag preserve their own languages and cultures while at the same time feeling that they belong to the united family of fraternal Mongolian peoples. Sapov cites the first secretary of the Aymag party committee and other interlocutors' criticism of Chinese propaganda which is allegedly attempting to "influence the minds and hearts of the peoples of Mongolia and to sow enmity and dissension among them," and also cites an former rector of the MPRP Central Committee Higher Party School who describes how the great Han chauvinists in China are repressing national minorities in the PRC. Sapov concludes his dispatch by stressing the internationalist ties between the Aymag and Altayskiy Kray.

PRAVDA MARKS HIROSHIMA ANNIVERSARY

LD081033 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 August, 1980, carries on page 4 a 2,000-word correspondent Yu. Vdovin Tokyo dispatch entitled "Hiroshima Alarm" in which Vdovin outlines the historical background to the dropping of the atom bomb in August 1945 and states that the U.S. decision to use the bomb was taken to "demonstrate" U.S. "might to the world" in a bid for postwar "domination." Vdovin criticizes the U.S. bomber pilot's "cynical" attitude to the "crime" of 1945 and concludes by stressing the danger to the world of present experiments by the United States and some of its allies" with the neutron bomb, which, he writes, must be banned, along with other nuclear weapons.

KARMAL ADDRESSES AFGHAN WOMEN ACTIVISTS

LD082130 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, August 8, TASS--"The most important task of the Democratic Women's Organisation of Afghanistan at the present stage is to enhance the role of women in the construction of new society," General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal stated in the message to a seminar of active members of the Democratic Woemn's Organisation of Afghanistan.

Emphasizing the important role of the women's association in creating the fatherland front of the republic, Babrak Karmal made a call for drawing wider Afghan working women in the sociopolitical life, for explaining to them the aims and tasks of the April revolution, the decisions of the recent third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Afghan leader highly assessed the contribution of the women's organisation to the struggle against counterrevolution and the activity in the literacy campaign. He pointed out that all conditions have now been created for the Afghan women so that they should be building alongside with men the new society that will bring happiness to every Afghan.

The seminar of active participants in the Democratic Women's Organisation of Afghanistan marks an important stage in the development of women's movement in Afghanistan. It will work out the organisational principles of the women's union and their participation in the construction of new society in Afghanistan.

The process of creating local women's organisation now continues in Afghanistan. The BAKHTAR agency reports that the committee of the Democratic Women's Organisation has been formed recently in the Balkh Province in the north of the country. It unites 500 women. About half of them are representatives of workers and peasants. Deputy Chairwoman of the Committee of the Balkh Province Habiba Sadiqi told a correspondent of the BAKHTAR agency that members of the women's organisation are determined to uphold the gains of the revolution in armed struggle.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS ARMY ACTIVISTS MEETING

LD101455 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 10 Aug, TASS--A meeting of party activists of the general staff, staff divisions and units of the people's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been held in the Afghan capital. The participants in the meeting declared their resolute support of the decisions of the third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chief of the Main Political Department of the Armed Forces Major-General Gol Aqa made at the meeting a speech, touching upon the tasks set by the third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to the armed forces in defending the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people.

The meeting was also addressed by Chief of the General Staff of the people's armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Lieutenant-General Baba Djan and other military leaders. In their speeches they expressed the determination to give a rebuff to criminal actions of terroristic gangs sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from abroad. They reported how the army of the country is implementing the decisions of the third plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee.

Present at the meeting was member of the party Central Committee, Minister of National Defence Major-General Mohammad Rafi'.

PDPA MEMBER COMMENTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF 3D PLENUM TASKS

LD102110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] A conference of the aktiv of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held at the Kabul City party committee. Its participants discussed the tasks laid down by the third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee to intensify the struggle against counterrevolution, strengthen the maintenance of public order and mobilize the working people into even more active defence of the revolution. This is what Comrade Razmjo member of the PDPA Central Committee and first secretary of the Kabul City party committee, stated in a conversation with our correspondent, Viktor Bazilevich: [Begin recording fading into superimposed Russian translation]

The situation in Afghanistan continues to be complex and requires decisive measures to be taken to step up and struggle against counterrevolution, says Comrade Razmjo. In this connection, the organs of propaganda and agitation are being charged with a most important task to explain the plenum's decisions. It is essential to expose the counterrevolutionaries and their American and Chinese protectors by real example. The party pays special attention to setting up propaganda groups locally whose main task is to explain the true aims and tasks of our revolution to the broad masses of the working people.

The measures of Afghanistan's revolutionary government are steadfastly being implemented, Comrade Razmjo went on to say. Many more children have begun to go to school, workers are regularly receiving aid from the state, and citizens' rights are being strictly observed. Trust has been established between the people's government and the Muslim clergy. A sharp growth in prices has managed to be prevented.

There are still many difficulties in the struggle against counterrevolution. The bandits loot vehicles carrying foodstuffs and burn the grain, which gives no chance, for the time being, of reducing prices of food products. The enemies murder the activists of our party, teachers, doctors and peasants. But we will not be intimidated. We will not allow the counterrevolutionaries to unleash bloody terror and stifle the revolutionary movement in Afghanistan. The Afghan people themselves rise to the defense of their revolution and their republic, Comrade Razmjo, member of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of the Kabul City party committee, stressed in conclusion. [end recording]

DESIRE TO EMIGRATE TO WEST BY AFGHAN STUDENTS DENIED

LD090616 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The Afghan Embassy in Moscow has denied Western news agency reports that several Afghan students studying in the Soviet Union want to emigrate to the West. A report to this effect was issued by the American news agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. The embassy spokesman said no Afghan student had made any such application.

During the recent Olympic games in Moscow American correspondents claimed some of the Afghan competitors wanted to go to the United States. But the reports proved false.

KORNILOV EXAMINES PROGRESS OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD081601 Moscow MEDELYA in Russian No 31 Signed to Press 31 Jul 80 p 6

[Report by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov under the rubric "Through a Publicist's Eyes": "Afghanistan: The Revolution Continues"]

[Text] "Our revolution is young but the past 2 years have seen such major shifts and changes in the country's life and have been so eventful that they could be confidently compared to decades," I was told at the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee. "It has been a glorious but, at the same time, difficult and complex period during which we have known not only the joy of revolutionary victories but also the bitterness of loss and the danger of mistakes. But the main factor that determined and still determines the life of free Afghanistan is the following: the more than 15 million-strong Afghan people who actively support the revolution carried out under the leadership of the PDPA and are determined to complete the building of a new life, and this process of truly historic significance is irreversible...."

Afghanistan is an agrarian country; agriculture is the basis of its economy. But although 70 percent of the able-bodied population is employed in agriculture the productivity figure 2 years ago was one of the lowest in Asia. The reasons are obvious: Before the revolution the bulk of the land belonged to feudal landowners or rich speculators, while millions of peasants lived in poverty, cultivating their minute rocky holdings with the most primitive plows, mattocks and hoes; more than 500,000 peasant households had no land at all. Of course, in the 2 years since the revolution the outward appearance of the Afghan adobe hamlets has changed little and the high gray brick (duvaly) which screen the peasant house from prying eyes are still, as it were, the embodiment of seclusion and the villager's total isolation not only from his neighbor but from modern life in general. But this is just a first impression. If you look more closely at the Afghan countryside today you can easily detect major shifts and changes of fundamental importance in the remote parts of Afghanistan! There old men examine the first tractors to appear in the village. The inhabitants of a mountain kishlak gather to discuss the question of creating the area's first cooperative. In one village in Balkh Province I talked with (Kadyr), a 70-year-old cotton grower, who had spent his entire life slaving away for a feudal lord with no chance of escaping from hopeless poverty. Now his face is lit by a smile, he talks confidently and firmly and his speech is the speech of a free citizen of a free country--filled with joy. "I am now master of my own land. I have a house, my grandchildren go to school--and all this was provided by our people's power!"

Revolution means decisive, historic steps forward in the cultural sphere. "The country at the desk"--they say of Afghanistan, and this metaphor, although not new, is a perfect reflection of reality in this case! The old regime passed on a grim legacy--more than 90 percent of the country's population is illiterate and now thousands and tens of thousands of peasants, workers and rural craftsmen are sitting at school desks.

Free Afghanistan's successes are tangible and unquestionable. As is the fact that these successes would have been 5 or 10 times greater if the Afghan people had not been fighting an armed struggle for 2 years to repulse fierce attacks from outside, inspired by the forces of imperialism and reaction which started and are continuing the present undeclared war against this sovereign revolutionary country.

"The British full dress coat, the French shoulder strap, Japanese tobacco..."--long ago, back in 1919, the Siberians sang the song of tsarist Admiral Kilchak and his counter-revolutionary army. The counterrevolutionaries currently being dispatched to Afghanistan from abroad look different: They do not wear uniforms, preferring to disguise themselves as Afghans; but they do carry the latest American submachineguns; American C-rations in leather bags; in their belts, grenades "made in the USA" or "made in China"; and, in their pockets, fat wads of dollars and forged documents made in Pakistan with the assistance of "specialists" from the CIA. The parallel is quite clear: Today, as more than six decades ago, the counterrevolutionary rabble, whose backbone is made up of all manner of yesterday men--representatives of the feudal nobility, sons of landowners, usurers and speculators--rely on the generous political and military and speculators--rely on the generous political and military economic support of imperialist and reactionary forces (it is worth mentioning in this connection that, according to Western press data, the Pakistani authorities alone are spending, on average, as much as 25,000 rupees to train each mercenary!).

Of course, the parallel I have quoted does not in any way mean that things are identical: Whereas 60 years ago the Russian revolution was under attack by British, French, German and Japanese imperialists, now (or, to be chronologically accurate, since World War II) the main international center of counterrevolution has shifted to the United States. No matter what forces launch an armed struggle against earth-shattering revolutionary shifts and changes and no matter where they launch the struggle, orientation toward the United States always forms the basis of their counterrevolutionary course.

And in this sense the Afghan revolution is no exception. It is through the endeavors of the United States, acting in unison with Beijing, that more than 70 special bases and strongpoints have been set up in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's (DRA) neighbor, Pakistan, at which numerous anti-Afghan bandit formations are knocked together, trained and equipped. It is at the behest of Washington and its special services that bands trained abroad are sent through the Khyber Pass and other mountain passes into the sovereign Afghan state to sow death among the peaceful populace, to burn down peaceful hamlets, blow up hospitals and schools and destroy bridges and roads. In May-June alone around 150 teachers, employees, peasants and clergy were killed by counterrevolutionaries sent across the border into the DRA. Hundreds of schoolchildren poisoned by gas in Kabul, mullahs brutalized in Paktia, the vile murder, near the dry lake Namakzar, of a group of Afghan athletes returning from the USSR, members of the national hockey team--this is a brief list of the crimes committed recently by counterrevolutionary hirelings.

In Herat the security organs gave me the chance to meet with (Gulyam Gaus), a native of (Gozar) district, a mullah who had posed as a "true follower of Islam." He was convicted of kindling enmity against the revolutionary authorities and of conducting slanderous antigovernment propaganda. In an attempt to discredit the people's system, (Gaus) tore pages out of the Koran, smeared them with dirt and spread them about crowded places. And when belivers found these pages and began to express indignation at the sacrilege, (Gaus) stated that the blasphemous treatment of the Koran was the work of representatives of the new authorities who had "sworn to persecute Muslims and wanted to destroy Islam." Then this man--fat, bloated and dressed in a soiled robe--said that he had been assigned by the reactionary "Muslim brotherhood" grouping, a combination of counterrevolutionary Afghan emigres and the reactionary clergy, to kindle, on religious grounds, hatred of the people's system. "I regret having acted against my own people...," (Gaus) muttered. A bit late to repent!

"U.S. imperialism and its special services, aiming at stifling the Afghan revolution, gambled heavily on the H. Amin clique," I was told by one of the leaders of the DRA prosecutor's office. "It has been established that Amin, planning to effect a counterrevolutionary coup and plant a pro-American regime in the country, tried to usurp power and concentrate it entirely in the hands of his 'family clan.'
[paragraph continues]

A special role was allocated to H. Amin's brother (Abdulla) who was appointed vice-regent in the country's northern provinces. If the plot of Amin and his patrons had succeeded our country would have been dismembered and the people would have faced a tragedy crueler than that which beset the long-suffering Chilean people...."

"The Chilean tragedy"....

I had occasion to hear those words more than once during conversations with Afghan party and state workers and army officers. And not only because, immediately after the revolution Chile, like Afghanistan, became a target for fierce attacks by imperialist and reactionary forces. With reference to Chile, the people I sopke to quite rightly stressed that nowadays revolutionaries and champions of freedom and national independence must be able to learn lessons not only from the victories but also from the defeats of the revolutionary cause. The Chilean tragedy repeatedly reaffirms the law which the history of revolution has demonstrated many times: that whenever a real threat arises to the class interests of imperialism, and above all to U.S. imperialist circles, they bring their considerable resources into play and resort to the most extreme methods, including direct armed intervention, to stifle and destroy the revolution. Time and time again the Chilean tragedy reminds us how important it is to be able to defend revolutionary gains and how tremendously important it is to be prepared for rapid change in the forms of struggle--both peaceful and otherwise--and to be able to fittingly rebuff imperialism's counterrevolutionary pretensions.

Afghanistan has also learned the "lesson of Chile" well! For this reason from the start of the revolution the PDPA Central Committee and the Afghan Goverrment, by carrying out important socioeconomic transformations designed to change the face of the country, have focused attention on strengthening the people's armed forces, the people's militia and the security organs to ensure that, relying on the entire people's active help and support, they are capable of repulsing armed incursions into the DRA from abroad. When it became quite obvious that imperialist and reactionary circles not only have no intention of ending the "undeclared war" on the DRA but, on the contrary, are doing all they can to intensify that war in the expectation of being able to stifle the revolution and create a proimperialist bridgehead on the USSR's southern borders the Afghan Government judged it necessary to turn for assistance to its great neighbor and friend, the Soviet Union. As is known, responding to that request and acting in strict conformity with the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty and the provisions of the UN Charter, our country gave Afghanistan such assistance. This step, which wrecked the perfidious schemes of the imperialists and reaction, triggered a veritable orgy of propaganda in the West and Beijing: Malicious and absurd fabrications about "aggression by the USSR," "Moscow's desire to break through Afghanistan to reach warm waters and to take control of the oil-producing regions of the Near and Middle East", and so on poured forth and continue to pour forth as though from a horn of plenty. The question is, at whom are these dirty fabrications aimed? "However much Western and Beijing propaganda shouts about Soviet-Afghan relations and whatever provocative and militarist action Washington and company takes in an attempt to make capital out of the so-called "Afghan question" the fact remains that our people welcome the arrival of limited contingents of the Soviet Armed Forces and are giving Soviet servicemen a warm and fraternal greeting in the realization that they are in our country only to help us defend the gains of the April revolution against armed incursions from abroad and to enable the republic to switch its resources to solving the peaceful and creative tasks of building a new life," I was told in a conversation I had in Kabul with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

"To swith its resources to solving the peaceful and creative tasks...." It can be said without exaggeration that these words by the Afghan leader express the cardinal political program which peace-loving sovereign Afghanistan, which pursues a policy of nonalignment, is unflaggingly, persistently and consistently striving to implement. It is for this same reason that Kabul purposefully advocates a political settlement of the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

As the Afghan Government stated in its well-known 14 May proposals this requires just one thing: a complete halt to the aggression against the country and reliable guarantees against subversive acts from abroad; it is perfectly obvious that the nature of further steps by the Soviet Union in the wake of the partial reduction of its military contingent currently in the DRA also depends on how the circles stirring up the armed struggle against Afghanistan behave. Kabul's peace-loving and genuinely constructive initiative provoked a broad positive response in many countries of the world. But what was Washington's response to it?

Its response was to still further increase the flow of arms from the United States to Pakistan, counterrevolution's main base....

The joint Soviet-Afghan documentary "Afghanistan: The Revolution Goes On" recently had a successful showing on Soviet screens. The movie starts and finishes with footage shot in the north of the country, in the ancient and legendary Mazar-e Sharif: In the city square we see hundreds of white doves take flight and perch on tanks and soldiers' submachineguns. Doves are a symbol of peace, but the stern faces of the Afghan tank troops are, as it were, a reminder that revolutionary Afghanistan's enemies have by no means laid down their arms and that peace, the motherland and the revolution must be defended. And the Afghan Army and the Afghan people are on the alert and ready to deal a fitting rebuff to any encroachments on the motherland's freedom and independence.

The Afghan revolution goes on!

VOLUNTEER MILITIA DETACHMENTS FORMED

LD081211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 5

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "At the Party's Call"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 July--At the call of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan volunteer detachments for the defense of the revolution are being set up in villages, enterprises and city districts. Activists from progressive organizations, the rural poor, workers, students and schoolchildren are joining them.

The southern province of Nangarhar is situated a few dozen kilometers from the Pakistani city of Peshawar which has been turned by U.S. and Chinese secret services into the headquarters for the Afghan mercenaries. The decision to set up volunteer detachments for the defense of the revolution was taken at a conference of elders of the tribes of the (Nazyan) and (Shinvar) districts in that province. Hundreds of young people from the volunteer detachments already operating in (Nazyan) district have displayed great courage and heroism in the struggle against the gangs

A review of the first volunteer detachments has been held in the northeast province of Badakhshan's Baharak region which has been liberated from the gangs.

I have only just returned from the country's provinces where operations were under way to eliminate nests of imperialist agents. The volunteer detachments for the defense of the revolution participated in combat actions together with subunits of the people's armed forces. Hundreds of bandits brought in from Pakistan have been seized near Herat in the last few days. The population actively assisted the revolutionary armed forces in uncovering and disarming the bandits.

WORK OF SOVIET CULTURE CENTER IN KABUL REPORTED

LD081405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 4

[Special Correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Ties Developing"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 August--Workers and employees of one of the country's largest enterprises--the (Dzhangalak) motor vehicle repair plant, a collective member of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society--were the guests of the Soviet Cultural Center in the Afghan capital today. At the now traditional meeting the guests familiarized themselves with the exhibition "Following Lenin's Course"--on life in the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policy. The motor vehicle repairers were presented with a gift from the Union of USSR Societies for Friendship With Foreign Countries--movie equipment for the plant's club.

The inhabitants of Kabul and other parts of the country know well the two-story building hidden in the trees on Dar-ul-Amun Avenue, next to Independence Square, which houses the Soviet Cultural Center. In recent weeks alone meetings have taken place there with writers and journalists of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with mullahs and ulema, geologists and lycee pupils. The festival of Soviet art movies entitled "Screen Classics," which has just ended, enjoyed great success. It featured "Ruslan and Lyudmila," "The Snow Maiden," "Anna Karenina," "Belated Flowers" and other movies. And this month sees the opening of the "On the Map of the USSR" lecture agency for pupils and students. The first meeting will be devoted to the Kazakh SSR. There was recently an interesting discussion of N. Ostrovskiy's book "How the Steel Was Tempered." Representatives of the Soviet Cultural Center are frequent guests at various enterprises, establishments and educational institutions in the capital. They recently visited the workers and employees of the Bagrami textile factory and the Milli Bas state motor vehicle pool and visited the central military hospital.

Since the April revolution there has been an appreciable increase in the number of students at the Russian language evening classes organized by the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet Cultural Center. In the capital alone they are attended by more than 2,500 people.

Construction of the five-story house of Soviet sciences and culture is in full swing in Kabul. It will house not only movie halls and a library but also language laboratories and rehearsal rooms for amateur art circles.

PAKISTAN REFUSES TO HOLD TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD082234 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 August, TASS--The Pakistani authorities turned down the proposal of Afghanistan's Government about the holding of "direct talks on a bilateral basis". The Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM reported this today quoting official sources.

It is known that the so-called "Afghan problem" has at its root the armed interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan by U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonism that are using Pakistan's territory as a base for the aggression against the Afghan people. Turning down the constructive proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Pakistani military regime showed again its intention to continue escalating the subversive anti-Afghan actions, to arm bandit units and send them into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Pakistani authorities must surely be aware that the key to the solution of this problem, as it was emphasized in the well-known proposals of the Afghan Government of May 14, is to ensure a guaranteed end of armed invasions into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

But going by the latest steps of the Pakistani authorities they have no intention to take this solely realistic way that is leading to the establishment of durable peace in the region.

This destructionist policy of the Islamabad authorities acting at the bid of Washington and Beijing is received with growing indignation in Pakistan, too. Despite strict censorship, the growing number of reports appear in the local press about the dissatisfaction of the population with the policy of the military regime and about protests against outrages of the Afghan counter-revolutionary scum in the Pakistani land.

CLASHES AMONG AFGHAN REBELS IN PAKISTAN REPORTED

LD071732 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Aug, TASS--Displeasure with the stay of anti-Afghan piratic formations in Pakistan is growing among Pakistan's population. Of late it started assuming the form of open clashes of Pakistanis with anti-Afghan gangs. Reports leaked into the press that there was an armed clash on July 12 between mercenaries and the people of the town of Nushki (Baluchistan). One man was killed and 17 others were wounded in the clash.

Despite all attempts of the Western propaganda to present gangs of mercenaries as "a rallied front of fighters for the cause of Islam", real facts show that the strife is growing between various groupings of gangsters that wish to get a greater share of the lavish aid of the West and Beijing. The newspaper TAMIR reports that there were serious clashes between different gangs in July. Three men were killed and 12 others were wounded.

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER CALLS FOR REPLACEMENT OF HAQ REGIME

LD092111 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 9 Aug 80

["On the Situation in Pakistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Islamabad, 9 August, TASS--The political situation in Pakistan is becoming more tense. Asaf Fasihuddin Yardak, acting chairman of Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, the country's second largest opposition party, called for the replacement of the military administration of Ziaul Haq with a civilian government, the restoration of democratic institutions and an early holding of general parliamentary elections.

At a press conference here he denounced the policy of the present regime and stressed that every day of military rule could drive the country to the verge of catastrophe. He announced that arrests among the leadership of his party were made in Baluchistan Province, and that the chairman of the party, retired airforce marshal, Asghar Khan, who had earlier been under house arrest was taken to a prison in Gilgit. He said that repressions conducted by the authorities caused bitter dissatisfaction among the population and called for an urgent joining up of opposition against the dictatorial regime.

The press reports that the two leading opposition parties--the Pakistan People's Party, which was headed by the former Prime Minister Bhutto, and the Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party are negotiating the creation of "a broad front against the military dictatorship." "Working contacts" for joint action of the two parties against the military administration have already been established.

Sharply condemning the repressive military regime in Pakistan, Asaf Fasihuddin Yardak called for an immediate end to persecution of political and trade union figures, student organizations, and the cancellation of amendments and additions to the constitution of 1973 which screened the actions of the military authorities. He accused General Ziaul Haq of trying to prolong military rule in the country.

Following the recent reshuffle in the army and the arrest of higher officers, dissatisfied with the actions of the military administration, Ziaul Haq has stepped up reprisals against the opposition, virtually putting an end to legal existence of political parties. Pakistan's support for provocative and aggressive actions of the United States and China against Democratic Afghanistan aggravated internal contradictions in the country still further. At his press conference Asaf Yardak warned the administration of Ziaul Haq that the struggle of the people against the military dictatorship would become more intense in the months to come. He said that the people were promised the elections in the country way back in October 1977, three months after Ziaul Haq seized power. But still elections have been postponed already twice, and the last time postponed indefinitely.

Foreign correspondents report that repressive measures taken by the authorities against the opposition parties were simultaneously aimed against national minorities in Pakistan. Apart from Asaf Yardak's announcement of the arrest of Tehirk-i-Istiqlal leaders in Baluchistan, there were reports that large consignments of weapons had been sent into that region bordering on Afghanistan. Weapons were intended for suppressing the growing dissatisfaction of the local population with the policy of the centre.

SOROKIN VIEWS SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD091825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Today is the 9th anniversary of the signing of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and India. Our correspondent Eduard Sorokin reports from Delhi: [Begin recording]

The years since the signing of the treaty have shown how significant an event this was in the history of the development of Soviet-Indian relations. They have not reached the stage of maturity and strength, said Naraisimha Rao, the Indian foreign minister, during his recent visit to Moscow. The closeness of the Soviet and Indian positions on the main international problems is noted. This fact is particularly significant in view of the more complicated situation in the world. In particular, the actions in Asia of imperialist circles in the West, above all the United States, and also their Chinese partners are being watched closely in India. Their attempts to set up all sorts of military and political blocs could create a serious threat to the sovereignty and security of many Asian countries, including India. Such apprehensions are frequently expressed in Indian newspapers and in speeches by prominent politicians and public figures. In this respect it is difficult to overestimate the importance of stable and traditionally friendly Soviet-Indian relations which are developing on the firm foundation of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty.

The Soviet Union and India are convinced that the international detente process should be extended to all parts of the world. Both parties are loyal to the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial and equal cooperation between states. They express the firm intention to continue supporting the struggle to halt the arms race, and the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Soviet-Indian relations are not confined, of course, to the political sphere. Article 4 in the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries envisages the strengthening and expansion of all-round economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

More than 70 major projects have been built or are being built in India with help from the Soviet Union. Trade is developing successfully between the two countries. It is important to note that Soviet-Indian economic cooperation not only has a good record but also excellent prospects. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER REBUFFS PRC TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

LD101740 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 August, TASS--The Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narisimha Rao has given a worthy rebuff to China's claims of some Indian territory. Speaking at the lower chamber of Parliament, he said that there had never been any "historical document," which justifies China's territorial claims to India. The minister turned down the Beijing leaders' insistent desire to put to doubt the Simla treaty of 1914 which delineated the frontier between China and India.

As was reported already, in Beijing they all of a sudden "discovered" some document allegedly proving that China's claims for 90,000 square kilometres of the present Indian territory are "justified." Commenting on this "historical find" of the Chinese leaders, the Indian press points out that this document was fabricated in Beijing for "territorial bargaining" and is a typical act of political blackmail which is characteristic of the Chinese leaders. With its help, stressed the newspaper ECONOMIC TIMES, Beijing hopes to exert pressure upon India, to make it change her traditional foreign-policy course.

NEW DELHI SYMPOSIUM SCORES PRC HEGEMONY

LD092120 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 August, TASS--Beijing's foreign policy pursues hegemonistic objectives and rests on the thesis about the "inevitability of the third world war". This was stated by the participants in a symposium on problems of Indian-Chinese relations held today. It was organized by the Indian Committee for Democratic Action.

The symposium made note of the fact that the events of recent time--China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam, support of the remains of the Pol Pot gangs, rapprochement with the United States and other imperialist powers, assistance to Afghan bandits, and active participation in Pakistan's rearmament--all this spoke of Beijing's adherence to adventurist and expansionist policy. The establishment of Washington-Islamabad-Beijing-Tokyo axis constituted a special threat to sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent states.

Speakers at the symposium pointed out that China was trying to establish its control in the states bordering on India and continued training gangs of insurgents who were engaged in subversive activities in the north east of the country. Such a policy directly threatens India's security and territorial integrity.

The symposium stressed that China's proposals on the "settling" of the border problem were absolutely unacceptable to India. Beijing was trying to consolidate its hold of the seized Indian lands, and failed to offer anything in exchange. Advancing such proposals China completely disregarded the national interests of India. The participants in the symposium stressed that the Indian Government should thoroughly analyze all those aspects of the Chinese foreign policy and take them into account while making decisions connected with normalization of bilateral relations.

A unanimous opinion was expressed that the normalization of Chinese-Indian relations should not adversely affect India's time-tested friendly ties with the Soviet Union. Friendship with the Soviet Union, Socialist Vietnam and other socialist countries is a foundation of the foreign policy of India and it should be strengthened and developed in every way, the participants in the symposium stressed.

PRC PRESSURES THAILAND TO REPLACE MINISTERS

LD091535 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Aug, TASS--According to reports coming here, Beijing continues to exert pressure on the Thai Government, forcing it into a re-organisation. Hua Guofeng is said to have recommended replacement of Deputy Prime Ministers Thanat Khoman and Bunchu Rochanasathian and Interior Minister Prathuang Kiratibut. The recommendations are said to have been made during recent talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who was on an official visit to Beijing. An agreement was also reached during the talks on ammunition and small arms supplies from China to Pol Pot bands. To that end, the Chinese are planning to use not only the sea route but also the Beijing-Bangkok airline due to open one of these days. The Chinese agreed to finance and equip training centres of Indochina.

The Thai rulers are being pressed by Beijing into stepping up tensions in Southeast Asia. The Indochina countries are particularly concerned over Bangkok's intention to interfere with progressive changes in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. As was shown by a recent visit to Bangkok by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the Thai leaders subordinated their country's interests to China's expansionist and hegemonist policy. Beijing persistently demands at the same time that Thailand stop all activities aimed at settling its relations with neighbouring countries.

PHAM VAN DONG, WALDHEIM HANOI TALKS VIEWED

LD081551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Valerian Skvortsov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Developing Initiative"]

[Text] Talks have been held in Hanoi between SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. During the talks Vietnam reaffirmed its unvarying loyalty to the policy of strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia and its readiness to resolve vexed questions by means of negotiations. The Vietnamese side's message which the UN secretary general handed over to the Thai Government when he arrived in Bangkok is essentially a development of the constructive and realistic proposals advanced recently by the Vientiane conference of foreign ministers of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The businesslike, constructive approach displayed by Vietnam toward the present problems of mutual relations with Thailand and the other ASEAN member states--Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia--is an important stabilizing factor in the development of the situation in Southeast Asia. At the talks with K. Waldheim and in the message to Thailand a basis has been set forth for long-term dialogue which excludes interference in Southeast Asia's affairs by external hegemonistic and imperialist forces.

The declaration of the Vientiane conference and the SRV Government's new intiative acquire special significance against the background of the political intrigues which Beijing is organizing for purposes directly opposed to the interests of normalizing the situation around Indochina. Son Sen, former premier of the Khmer "royal" government, was recently received with open arms in (Chzhunankhay), the residence of the Chinese leadership. This coincided with the stay of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in the PRC. The Beijing ruling clique persistently recommended that their interlocutors unite into a "single front" for armed intervention in Kampuchea's internal affairs and openly pushed them toward hostile actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Laos.

The diplomatic steps by the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the LPDR bar the way to the intrigues of the enemies of peace and security in Southeast Asia. These steps are imbued with the goodwill of the states which have embarked on the path of development they have chosen.

The destiny of peace and security, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia will be resolved in neither Beijing nor Washington. It is a matter for the sovereign states of the region. Vietnam's new initiatives accord with the true national interests both of the Indochinese countries and of their neighbors--the ASEAN countries.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

LD071217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] On 4 August Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who had stopped over in Moscow after visiting a number of African, Near Eastern and Latin American countries, left by air for home.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE COMMUNICATIONS STATION--Moscow, 31 July, TASS--The Lotus space communications station, built by Soviet specialists as a gift to the Vietnamese people, will make it possible to exchange TV programmes between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries belonging to Intervision, and to increase the possibilities of telephone communication between them via artificial earth satellites. The commissioning of the station has given Vietnamese TV viewers the opportunity to watch direct broadcasts from the Moscow Olympics, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 31 Jul 80 LD]

SOVIET-EQUIPPED CEMENT FACTORY--Hanoi, VNA, August 7--The construction site of the Soviet-equipped Bim Son cement factory with a capacity output of 1.2 million tonnes per year has entered the last period of its first phase of construction. The first batch of cement is expected to be produced on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution (November 7, 1980). Efforts are being concentrated on building auxiliary projects of furnace No 1. There remain 20,000 tonnes of equipment to be installed out of a total of 160,000 tonnes. Soviet experts and Vietnamese technicians and workers have agreed to an 18-point emulation program aimed at putting into operation furnace No 1 at the end of this year. [Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 8 Aug 80 OW]

FILM ON VIETNAM, KAMPUCHEA--A film called "A Bridge of Friendship" [prichal druzhby] is being shown in the Far East. This film is dedicated to the international ties of the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea. It was filmed on location in Kampuchea and reveals the recent events which have occurred there, and depicts the assistance which Far Eastern fishermen and dockers have given to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and in addition describes fraternal ties with the people of Vietnam. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 26 Jul 80 SK]

ERICH HONECKER ARRIVES FOR BRIEF REST

LD111210 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker arrived in the Soviet Union today for a brief rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SEVASTOPOL, HONORS FALLEN SOLDIERS

LD082227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, who is in the Soviet Union on a short vacation, visited the Hero City of Sevastopol, where he acquainted himself with the historic sites and monumental panorama of the defenses of Sevastopol. At Sapun Gora, he laid flowers on the Memorial to Soviet Soldiers, looked at the diorama of the storming of Sapun Gora and visited the legendary Malakhov Kurgan. Then followed a cordial meeting with the crew of the anti-submarine ship Nikolayev. Todor Zhivkov was accompanied on the trip by Makarenko, first secretary of the Krymskiy Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; Admiral Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, and other officials.

Departure for Home

LD091038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, left the Crimea for home today. He had been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee for a brief holiday.

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ROMANIA NOTED

AU081828 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1640 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Esteemed listeners, the working people of USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania these days are celebrating a memorable event: the 35th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between our countries. Here is a talk by our commentator:

When we talk about the evermore powerful friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples and ever broader cooperation between our countries in all fields--economy, science, culture--we recall the history of the beginning of Romanian-Soviet relations. An important event in this respect is the resumption 35 years ago of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Romania. Under conditions of the victorious offensive by the Soviet Army in August 1944 and the destruction, during the Iasi-Kishinev operation, of 900,000 German and fascist troops, the Romanian patriots led by the RCP launched an armed insurrection and overthrew the fascist clique. In the struggle for national rebirth and the country's democratization, the Romanian working people relied on the fraternal support and assistance of the Soviet people. Being devoted to principles of proletarian internationalism, the USSR has consistently defended Romania's independence and sovereignty. The first Romanian democratic government proceeded to carry out social and political changes under conditions of the post-war world and of obstinate resistance by domestic and foreign reactionary forces which tried to prevent the people's revolution in Romania.

The resumption of Soviet-Romanian diplomatic relations represented an important support for popular and democratic forces. In the spirit of the peace treaty with Romania, the USSR (?thwarted) the plans of the United States, England and other imperialist countries aimed at reestablishing the old state of affairs and hampering the democratization process. The fact that the peace treaty with Romania, signed in Paris on 10 February 1947, sanctioned the country's political and economic independence, was largely due to the USSR's firm and consistent position at the Paris Peace Conference.

Taking power in their own hands, the Romanian people started to heal the wounds caused by the war. In accordance with the first Soviet-Romanian economic agreements, the USSR granted the necessary assistance to the fraternal country to rebuild destroyed enterprises and create new ones in key national economic branches, and to train highly skilled specialists.

Soviet-Romanian relations were legally expressed in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed by USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1948, which is based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The provisions of this important document were further developed in the Soviet-Romanian treaty of 1970, which opened new prospects for [words indistinct] cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Today we can note with satisfaction that Soviet-Romanian relations are unswervingly strengthening and developing in all fields. A decisive role in this cooperation devolves on consolidating ties between the CPSU and the RCP and on direct contacts and negotiations between our party-state leaders. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bucharest in November 1976 and the signing on that occasion of the declaration on further developing fraternal cooperation and friendship between the CPSU and RCP and between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the meetings between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu in the Crimea played a primary role in expanding relations between the two countries. The recent Crimea meeting a few days ago [words indistinct], the history of Soviet-Romanian relations was enriched by a new important page. This meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, reaffirmed feelings of mutual respect between the Soviet and Romanian peoples and the durability of traditional relations between the two countries.

The two party-state heads expressed the desire of the Soviet and Romanian peoples to continuously develop cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. They stressed the importance of documents adopted at the May meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries and emphasized the need [words indistinct].

On the 35th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Soviet working people express the conviction that Soviet-Romanian friendship will continue to strengthen and develop, to the mutual benefit of our peoples and in the interest of [words indistinct].

LIFTING OF FRG WARSHIP RESTRICTIONS 'DANGEROUS TO CAUSE OF PEACE'

LD081359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Ivanov article under the rubric "On International Themes": "Bundesmarine's Appetites"]

[Text] They say history does not repeat itself. The politicians who, in their desire to write history "afresh," forget the lessons of the past do repeat themselves. You involuntarily think of this when you analyze the recent decision of the Western European Union Council on releasing the FRG from all restrictions in building warships.

Emboldened by the support of its West European partners, the FRG Federal Council for Security Questions immediately decided to "expand the operations zone" of the Bundesmarine. Henceforth FRG warships of any displacement built at the Hamburg or Kiel shipyards can cruise unhindered from North Cape to Turkey. "It was primarily a matter of getting rid of the discriminatory effect of the restrictions imposed on our industry," Adm (A. Betge) noted reticently, but it is clear to everyone that it is a case of turning West Germany into a major naval power.

It is not hard to predict the consequences of such a step. That is why the Western European Union's decision has provoked a broad wave of protests in many countries. (K. Lyusibello), general secretary of the French Republican Association of Former Frontline Soldiers, described it as "a unilateral violation of the treaties signed after the war." The Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN writes that prospects have opened up for the Bundesmarine for "broad penetration into the North Atlantic" which, in its opinion, will entail a disruption of the balance of forces in northern Europe and will aggravate tension.

Certain West German politicians are seeking to muffle by every means the significance of the decisions which have been taken in order to deflect the adverse response which they have provoked among the progressive public in the FRG itself and beyond. "An empty formality and nothing more," they say reassuringly. But the reasonable question arises: Was this so essential in the present situation? To all appearances, many people think otherwise: "This step attests to the fact that the FRG is strenuously seeking to strengthen its influence in NATO not only in the political and economic but also in the military sphere," K. Strafsser, chairman of the West German "Young Democrats" organization, stated.

A not unjustified thought. It is well known that the Pentagon has long been encouraging the West German admirals while pursuing its own goals. In building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean the United States is demanding that the West German Navy close the breaches which have emerged on NATO's northern flank. But even that, it transpires, is not all. Bundesmarine commander (A. Betge) recently told the newspaper DIE WELT's readers that NATO specialists are elaborating a plan which will require "the presence of its naval forces in regions not usually within NATO's sphere of operations."

And while only recently West German warships were circumspect in sailing beyond the 61st parallel during NATO maneuvers, now the Atlantic has become too restricting for them and they are looking further afield. That is why there was a highly sinister ring to the words uttered by Walter Leisler Kiep, one of the leaders of the Christian Democratic Union, whom candidate Chancellor Strauss dreams of presenting with the foreign minister's portfolio. In the event of extraordinary circumstances, he said, the FRG naval forces could be used also in "the central or southern Atlantic or in the Cape of Good Hope region."

Many people in the FRG are dreaming of leading the Bundesmarine "beyond NATO's geographical framework." This is reflected in the Christian Social Union [CSU] defense and security policy program. Social Democratic Party of Germany Federal Secretary Egon Bahr recently criticized the CSU position, stating that it "runs counter to the country's interests." This policy, he said, "is dangerous to our country, our neighbors and the cause of peace."

But is the Western European Union's decision and then the decision of the FRG Federal Council on Security Questions not dangerous to the cause of peace? And has this not incited the rightwing politicians together with the Bundesmarine admirals and NATO strategists to dream of roadsteads extending to African shores?

FRG DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR TREATY ANNIVERSARY, MET BY SHITIKOV

LD101906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] In connection with the 10th anniversary of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG, a group of deputies of the FRG Bundestag arrived in Moscow on 10 August. At the airport the visitors were met by Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Zamyatin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

STUKALIN HEADS DELEGATION TO ROME TALKS WITH PCI

LD110831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Under Party Relations Plan"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party relations between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, a CPSU delegation headed by B.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, left Moscow for Rome on 30 July.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS AS ELECTION NEARS

LD110853 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 August 1980 publishes on page 6 a 3,000-word V. Afanasyev article under the headline "Portugal in Our Time: Before the Election." After describing the festival of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) newspaper AVANTE!, Afanasyev notes the growth of party membership and states:

"The PCP is a party with a young membership, a party with a future. About half of its members are under 30 and one-third are under 25. It may be said with confidence that it is a party of the future.

"The party has raised a group of brilliant leaders who know about revolutionary struggle not only from books but from their own experience. Most of them have passed through the harsh school of the underground and experienced for themselves all the horrors of Salazar's torture chambers. With the party they have traveled a difficult but glorious path, experiencing both the bitterness of defeat and the joy of victory." He then cites party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal as an example and describes the man and his activity.

He goes on to describe meetings with other party leaders at the festival, then to outline the political background and events leading up to the forthcoming election in Portugal. Stating that "the Portuguese people, headed by the Communist Party, have stood in reaction's way," Afanasyev writes:

"In its work and struggle, the Communist Party operates strictly within the framework of constitutional legality. Struggle by the people's masses (strikes, demonstrations, protests), parliamentary activity, concrete work in municipalities, at enterprises and in cooperatives, and political activity aimed at defeating reaction in elections are the main avenues of the party's struggle in defense of the freedoms and progressive transformations wrought by the revolution and the democratic system."

The article goes on to outline the country's economic problems and the question of possible EEC entry, which would "restrict Portugal's sovereignty; the PCP, it contends, plans to "overcome economic difficulties through internal reserves." Afanasyev outlines Democratic Alliance policies and notes the composition of the blocs opposing it--the "People's Unity Alliance leftwing election bloc, which incorporates the PCP and the Portuguese Democratic Movement," and the "second election bloc of democratic forces--the Republican Socialist Front." He notes that "leftist groupings intend to take part in the election" but that they have "no serious social support." Outlining the PCP's policies, Afanasyev states:

"The preservation and consolidation of freedom and political democracy are inseparable from the defense of nationalization, agrarian reform, workers' control at enterprises and the Portuguese people's other revolutionary gains. Communists want a Portugal without monopoly power or big landowners, where the country's master is the working person. Socialism is the true, reliable path for the development of democracy in Portugal, the PCP election appeal adopted at the party's national conference (Oporto, June 1980) notes.

"In the foreign policy sphere the PCP is opposed to Portugal's joining the 'Common Market' and condemns the government's readiness to grant NATO new military bases, the participation by the country's ruling circles in the campaign unleashed by Carter aimed at undermining peace, detente and security in Europe and throughout the world, and the provocative measures to restrict relations with the socialist countries.

"The PCP advocates maintaining and consolidating independence, peace and international cooperation and developing relations with other countries on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs."

The article concludes by quoting Cunhal on the need for "mutual understanding, cooperation and joint actions by all democratic forces, above all the PCP and the Socialist Party," and wishing Portuguese communists success.

TURKISH PARTY LEADER ACCUSES ISRAEL OF INCITING TERRORISM

LD081736 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the Turkish National Salvation Party, accused Israel of inciting terror and anarchy in Turkey. In a statement at a press conference in Kuwait he stated that the shipment of explosives, weapons, and money to the terrorists was implemented under the leadership of Israel's Ambassador in Ankara (Kogen).

One would hardly think that the accusation that Israel incites terror and anarchy and that it is connected with the increase in terrorism in Turkey came as a surprise to Turkish public circles. Charges that the Israeli secret services and the U.S. CIA had a hand in the incitement of terror in Turkey have often been raised in the Turkish press. What is noteworthy is that these charges have now been confirmed by the leader of such an influential party as the National Salvation Party.

There is one more reason why the accusation that Israel incites terrorism in Turkey comes as no surprise to anybody: Aggression, international terrorism, and gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries have long been important components of Israel's policy. Israel's aggression against the Arab countries is well known to all. The Israeli special services, together with the CIA, continue their past practice of supporting the counterrevolutionary forces in Iran and Afghanistan.

It is easy to know the aims pursued by Israel in supplying arms to the terrorists in Turkey. It is well known that the Washington strategists have allotted a special role to Turkey in the defense of America's interests in the Near East and Middle East. To implement such a policy is difficult in a country where the anti-imperialist movement is expanding and growing stronger. By inciting terrorism and promoting lawlessness, the CIA and the Israeli special services are striving to create favorable conditions for the suppression of democratic and patriotic forces in Turkey and for strengthening the imperialist positions of the United States and the reactionary forces connected with it. Israel's direct assistance, together with the United States, to the increase in terrorism in Turkey cannot but lead to a new surge of anger in Turkey and to demands for effective measures against the organizers of terrorism.

PRAVDA REPORTS PROTESTS AT PARIS DECISION TO EXPEL SIMON MALLEY

LD081447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Under U.S. Pressure"]

[Text] Paris, 6 August--According to an AFP report the French authorities have refused to extend permission for Simon Malley, director of the leftist journals AFRIQUE-ASIE and L'ECONOMISTE DU TIERS MONDE, which is published here, to stay in France.

The embassy of a neutral Western country accredited in Paris, the agency reports, maintaining that since the beginning of 1980 the U.S. CIA has repeatedly demanded directly of France's foreign documentation and counterintelligence service that the publication of AFRIQUE-ASIE in France be banned.

The presidents of Madagascar, Mozambique and also 21 other African countries have already petitioned the French Government to reconsider the decision to expel the prominent African journalist for his political convictions. A corresponding demarche has been undertaken by UN Secretary General K. Waldheim.

A communique published by the committee of friends of AFRIQUE-ASIE set up here points out that the authorities' decision is an attempt to prevent the exposure of the policy of colonialism and neocolonialism.

RAJA'I APPOINTED IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD091006 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 9 Aug, TASS--The Iranian parliament took a decision by the majority of votes to recommend President Bani-Sadr of Iran to appoint Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as prime minister. This was announced over Radio Tehran by Chairman of Majlis Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Raja'i is minister of education and deputy of parliament from Tehran. Before his appointment as minister he worked as a teacher in one of the schools in the Iranian capital. Raja'i was subjected to reprisals on the part of shah regime for his political activities.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD081854 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug, TASS--A press conference by Iran's Ambassador in the USSR Mohammad Mokri was held today in Moscow. He spoke about the situation in Iran and about Iran's foreign policy.

Possible Breakdown in Ties

NC081842 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, Aug 8 (AFP)--Relations between Iran and the Soviet Union deteriorated further today when Tehran's ambassador here announced that he would soon be recalled if Moscow did not end its military aid to Iraq. Ambassador Mohammad Mokr, who has been considered a supporter of closer Iranian-Soviet relations, said that the Soviet Union "in furnishing weapons to Iraq is assisting an imperialistic struggle against revolutionary Iran."

The envoy had officially requested the suspension of Soviet aid to Iraq on April 11 but his efforts have had no success. In the last five years, the Soviet Union has delivered armaments worth 1,500 million dollars to Iraq.

Today, Mr Mokri indicated that Iran would reduce its diplomatic representation here to "a single charge d'affaires" if the arms situation was not settled. While he expressed a desire for friendly relations between Tehran and Moscow, the ambassador indicated that he expected no change in the Soviet arms policy.

"I'd doubt that there will be an (Iranian) ambassador here much longer," he said.

In the course of his press conference, Mr Mokri cited other differences between Iran and the Soviet Union. Tehran wants to open a consulate at Dushanbe in Soviet Central Asia, the ambassador said, but Moscow has not responded to the request.

"We shall close our consulate in Leningrad in case of a definitive refusal," Mr Mokri said.

Observers here said that the Soviet Government undoubtedly did not want to see an Iranian office opened in a strongly Moslem area. They also noted a general deterioration in relations between the Communist Soviet Union and Islamic Iran.

While Mr Mokri today expressed gratitude for Soviet support for the Iranian revolution, he also stressed certain points of contention, especially the Iraqi and Afghan situations. There have also been differences in the economic sphere. In March, Tehran suspended delivery of natural gas to the Soviet Union because of a disagreement on tariffs. Moscow then refused free transit of Iranian merchandise through its territory. Iran had sought such authorization in the event of a U.S. blockade.

In recent weeks, Moscow has shown irritation over certain Iranian actions. On July 18, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA set forth the Kremlin's views and regretted that "influential Iranian circles have launched hateful attacks against the USSR and have isolated Tehran."

JOINT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT TO BE BUILT WITH IRAN

WA110739 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 2

[Correspondent B. Daminov article: "Hydroelectric Complex on the Araks"]

[Text] Gyz-galasy is what the hydroelectric complex that will be built by the Soviet Union together with Iran on the border river, Araks, will be named. Engineers from the Bakgidroproyekt Institute are the authors of the plans.

Gyz-galasy will be the third stage of the cascade of electric power stations on the Araks, the construction of which has been undertaken by the two countries on a parity basis. Having gotten its name from the pointed cliffs of the same name, the hydroelectric complex will be located 12 km downstream from the cascade's second stage. Its construction will help maintain the water level in the Araks at a constant level during the day, which is necessary for planned irrigation. A 60 million cubic meter regulating water basin and two 40 thousand killowatt electric power stations on the left and right banks of the river will be included in the complex.

The experience of designing and building the first stage of the Araksinskiy cascade--the Araks hydroelectric complex--will be used in these structures. Erected close to Nakhichevan, it will truly serve the neighbors, helping to irrigate significant areas in Iran and Azerbaijan.

PRAVDA REPORTS IRANIAN MOVES AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

LD110903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Rebuff to Counterrevolution"]

[Text] Tehran, 4 August--Demonstrations against arrests and victimizations of Iranian students in the United States are continuing in Iran. Ayatollah Khomeyni has sharply criticized these actions by the American authorities.

Speaking in Khorasan Province, Iranian President Bani-Sadr called upon the Iranian people to unite in the struggle against the plots which are being woven against the country by internal and external reaction with U.S. support. He declared that these plots are doomed to failure.

The press reports that Iran is continuing to expose elements supporting imperialist forces and counterrevolution. Over the past 4 days, the Tehran TIMES writes, 32 people have been executed for treason in accordance with tribunal sentences. The Iranian authorities have arrested another group which had been hiding high-ranking officials of the former shah's secret police SAVAK. As the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI writes, those arrested include the former deputy chief of counterintelligence General Morteza Shahzadeh.

Paris, 4 August--The American hostages held in Iran on espionage charges must be tried and condemned, one of the leaders of the Islamic Republican Party Hasan Ayat stated in an interview with LE MATIN.

COMMENTARY ON 1921 PACT, SUPPORT FOR IRAN

GF091824 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, on 9 August 1919, an agreement was signed between Iran and Britain that actually turned your country into a colony of British imperialism. At that time the British colonialists had occupied northern Iran and thus had all of your country under their control.

Under such circumstances, the criminal collusion between British imperialists and reactionary Iranian officials led by Vosuq od-Dowleh, took place. With the signing of this agreement, the British placed all official organizations, financial affairs and the armed forces under their full control. If this agreement had been fully implemented, Iran would not have existed as an independent country with sovereign rights.

Following the signing of the agreement between Iran and Britain, there were massive demonstrations throughout Iran opposing it. The nascent country of the Soviets decisively supported the Iranian people. In a message to Iranian workers and farmers, they strongly condemned the crushers of freedom and traitors of the Iranian nation, as well as their criminal collusion. The message stated that at a time when the plundering British colonialists were trying to place the yoke of subserviency and slavery on the Iranian nation's neck, the government of the workers and farmers of Soviet Russia officially announced that it did not recognize the agreement that caused this subserviency. This step by the Soviet Government, as well as its other steps toward good neighborliness and support for the just struggles of the Iranian people--coupled with the massive demonstrations of the Iranian patriots within Iran itself--greatly weakened the position of British imperialism. The Iranian Government, under the pressure of the Iranian masses--who considered the country of the Soviets their sincere friend and ally in their struggle for freedom--gradually decided to establish closer relations with its northern neighbor.

With the normalization of Soviet-Iranian relations and the signing of the 1921 pact based on the principle of equality, Iran's position in the international scene as an independent country with national sovereign rights were strengthened. Iran's rescinding of the 1919 agreement with Great Britain was a clear manifestation of this.

But in 1925, the Pahlavi Dynasty with the help of British colonisalists, usurped power in Iran and antinational and reactionary forces, led by Reza Shah, were prepared to auction the country. They were striving toward the creation of an alliance with the imperialists, in order to exploit the toiling masses of Iran. American imperialism seized this opportunity and finally took one step ahead of everyone in the world in international banditry, plundering and pillaging. The leaders of Iran rightly believed that the antipopular regime of the Pahlavi Dynastry, which was at first a servant of British colonialists and then at the service of the German fascists, could become a devoted slave of American imperialism and the enforcer of its orders. This is what happened. Iran, with the help of the former shah, became a fief of international monopolies and politicians.

In 1959, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT impudently wrote: A country like Iran, which was at one time an area of British influence, has now turned into an area of American influence.

However, the brave Iranian people continued their struggle, ended the crimes of the corrupt regime of the shah and drove its imperialist mentors out of the country.

Recent events and incidents show that American imperialism, supporters of the deposed monarchy and domestic reaction are, like before, trying to reestablish the old system. The anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people, the strength of which does not diminish, has shown all countries that the Iranian people are strongly determined to defend their revolutionary gains. The Soviet people support the Iranian peoples' just struggle and sympathize with them. Our country announced 61 years ago that it did not recognize the binding 1919 agreement between Iran and Britain, thus decisively supporting the Iranian masses' anti-imperialist struggle.

BRITISH, U.S. CRUELTY TO IRANIAN STUDENTS CONDEMNED

TA081331 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Dear listeners, British official authorities are still holding 68 Iranian students in prison. In connection with this development, Moscow Radio's commentator, Mrs Vera Lebedeva, writes:

The Iranian students residing in Britain were arrested on charges of participating in demonstrations in support of the Iranian students residing in the United States. This support is completely natural and legal, for the true patriots--wherever they are--recognize the interests of the homeland and the compatriots above all else.

The brutal suppression of the Iranian youth by the U.S. police has aroused the strong indignation and protest of the entire world. Could the Iranians who are now residing on the banks of the Thames remain indifferent to this incident? The Iranian students, whether in Washington or London, have properly and justly demanded an end to the interference of the imperialists in Iran's affairs and to blackmail, intrigue and conspiracy against the Iranian Republic, and that the enormous wealth that the U.S. monopolies has stolen from Iran with the help of the former shah be returned to Iran. However, it has become obvious that both in the United States and Britain--who like to display themselves as free countries and the stronghold of Western democracy--they arrest people, beat them and put them in jail for making such demands.

However, although the boys and girls who have been cruelly treated by U.S. and British police are away from home, they are not alone. Twelve million Iranians rushed to the streets of Tehran, Esfahan, Tabriz and other cities of the country demanding the release of the Iranian students and the end of their brutal treatment. As a mark of protest against the inhuman treatment of Iranian students in the United States and Britain, demonstrations were held in many other countries. Soviet boys and girls and all the people of our country support the just struggle of Iran's fearless and valiant youth.

TEHRAN RADIO ATTACK ON PRC POLICIES CITED

LD081043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Tehran--Having set a course toward close rapprochement with the United States, China has become one of the strategic links in the plan to implement the criminal goals of U.S. imperialism, states a commentary on the present Chinese leadership's domestic and foreign policy broadcast by Tehran Radio.

A few years ago, the radio continues, Beijing announced an ambitious program for the modernization of China's industry, agriculture and army, in accordance with which it was to have progressed to the ranks of the world's leading powers by the year 2000. However, reports coming in from China attest to the great difficulties which the implementation of this program has encountered. There are over 20 million unemployed in the country, the number of emigres to Hong Kong is increasing and demonstrations by working people dissatisfied with their arduous situation are taking place in Chinese cities and villages.

Nonetheless, the commentary stresses, the economic disorders are not affecting the program for modernization of the armed forces. The Chinese authorities are taking steps to supply them with modern military equipment. With a view to acquiring this equipment, high-ranking Chinese emissaries have visited a number of West European capitals and Washington.

The explanation for the haste in modernizing the army lies in Beijing's foreign policy, Tehran Radio concludes. China is making territorial claims against virtually all neighboring countries, including India, Vietnam and Burma. It has already seized thousands of square km of Indian territory.

It is characteristic that Beijing now maintains the friendliest relations with reactionary regimes like that of Egypt's As-Sadat, Oman's Qabus and the Thai military. The Chinese leadership has even entered into talks with Israel on purchases of weapons in that country. More and more often China is siding with the counterrevolutionary forces, following entirely in the wake of U.S. imperialism's policy. China's activity in Africa attests to that.

It is well known that when the Angolan patriots were fighting for their motherland's freedom Beijing was rendering support to the counterrevolution and the puppets of imperialism. Matters reached the point where, after the fascist coup in Chile, the Chinese leaders unhesitatingly sent Pinochet a telegram of congratulations. And the main thing, the commentary stresses, is that we must not forget China's hostile attitude toward the Iranian revolution.

The facts attest, Tehran Radio concludes its commentary, that, experiencing acute internal difficulties, the present Chinese leadership is trying to resolve them via all-around rapprochement with the United States and international imperialism and is seeking with its aid to arm itself and embark on the implementation of its expansionist designs. China's policy is aimed not at peaceful coexistence but at the all-around support of Washington's aggressive course.

LIBYAN STATEMENT ON BILLY CARTER AFFAIR NOTED

LD081650 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli, August 8, TASS--The Libyan news agency JANA reported a statement of the Libyan External Relations Bureau saying that Bill Carter's ties with Libyan organisations were normal and that the U.S. President's brother became an object of an "aggressive Zionist campaign". Bill Carter, the statement says, never betrayed his country but only wanted to serve the interests of the Libyan and American peoples. Nevertheless, since Bill Carter, a U.S. subject, challenged the Zionists by trying to serve his country and people through establishing good relations with the Libyan Arab people, he faces now an aggressive Zionist campaign directed against him, Libya, and its friends, the statement says.

All allegations concerning Bill Carter's relations with the Libyan External Relations Bureau are groundless, the statement continues. These relations were normal, and normal were his ties with Libyan economic organisations, which can be proved by relevant documents, it adds.

PALESTINE PROBLEM IS SOLUBLE 'GIVEN GOODWILL SENSIBLE APPROACH'

LD081011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 3

[V. Gurev article: "Palestinian People's Righteous Cause"]

[Excerpt] Israel's intentions and practical steps with regard to Jerusalem are of an overtly provocative, challenging nature. Here, as in other occupied Arab lands, a policy of being pursued of squeezing out the indigenous Arab population and changing the Arab and Muslim nature of the city, particularly its eastern section. The Knesset's approval is the draft law proclaiming Jerusalem the "indivisible capital" of Israel was a decisive step in that direction.

The growth of expansionist elements in Israeli policy is certainly no coincidence. It is a natural consequence of the support being given to Israel by imperialist circles, primarily the United States. The most modern weapons are for Israel, and billion-dollar loans, credits and free aid are for Israel. This is a consequence of the policy of separate deals, which gave Israel the go-ahead in the matter of annexing Arab lands.

The Camp David deal has another no less dangerous and sinister side. It laid the foundations for knocking together an aggressive anti-Arab alliance of the United States, Israel and Egypt, for developing military preparations in the Near and Middle East and for building up the direct U.S. military presence. Having proclaimed this region a "sphere of their vital interests," the Americans are creating there a strong military first aimed at the Arab states, Iran, Afghanistan and other countries in the region.

Under the conditions of the impasse situation brought about by Camp David with regard to a Near East settlement the majority of delegations at the [seventh] extraordinary General Assembly session rightly raised the question of how long it is possible to tolerate the fact that a UN member is grossly flouting universally recognized norms of international law and refusing to fulfill UN decisions. This was precisely why the adopted resolution reflected the UN countries' determination to use very strict measures of influence, that is, collective sanctions in accordance with session 7 of the UN Charter, against Israel in the event of its refusing to fulfill the UN decisions on the Palestinian issue.

The Soviet Union, following its principled line in Near East affairs, firmly sides with the Arab peoples' legitimate rights and advocates the establishment of lasting and just peace in the Near East. The USSR is convinced that, given goodwill and a sensible approach to the matter taking objective conditions into account, any global or regional problem, including the problem of the Arab people of Palestine, can be resolved.

The results of the seventh extraordinary session attest most clearly that the Palestinian people's righteous cause is finding growing support throughout the world and that the time is not far off when their struggle to restore their incontestable rights will yield concrete fruit.

MUSLIMS ISSUE STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM DECISION

LD091012 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Tashkent, 9 Aug TASS--The Soviet Moslems regard Israel's decision to proclaim Jerusalem the "united and undivided" capital of that state as a brazen challenge to the entire Islamic world, international public and the United Nations. This is stressed in a statement by the head of the Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Mufti Ziyautdin Khan ibn Ishan Babakhanov. The document stresses that the Moslems in the USSR resent the provocative decision by the Israeli parliament on the question of Jerusalem.

"The Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan are filled with indignation at the stand of the U.S. administration under whose patronage Israel obstructs the UN decisions, actually declaring resolutions of that world organisation as mere scraps of paper. We state that by these actions the American administration showed once again before the entire Islamic world its true face of the so-called 'protectors of Islam and Moslems'", says the statement which was handed over to a TASS correspondent at the Moslem board. The Moslems of the Soviet East express approval of the resolution of the 7th emergency special session of U.N. General Assembly which urges Israel to fully and unconditionally withdraw from all the Arab lands it occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem. The Almighty teaches that the one who, on seeing injustice, does not curb it, has nothing in common with us. In the name of Allah the Almighty let us raise our voice of protest against the attempts by the Israeli occupiers to defile our shrine! We must witness the triumph of justice over the evil!" the statement stresses.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION

LD081536 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug, TASS--"The Israeli authorities' decision to annex the eastern, Arab part of Jerusalem and to turn that city which is sacred for the Moslems into the capital of the Zionist state is not only most flagrant violation of all the UN resolutions on the Palestinian question and of the universally accepted norms of international law but is also a cynical challenge to the Arab, Moslem and Christian peoples", Muhammad Ibrahim ash-Sha'ir, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the USSR, said at a press conference here today.

"That criminal action by Israel," he went on to say, "is a new dangerous stage in the Israeli ruling circles' plans for expansion of territorial seizures in the Arab East. At the same time the Israeli authorities, following their Zionist strategy, are stepping up and toughening repressions against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab lands and seek to prevent the exercise of the right of the Arabs--Palestinians to return to their native land, and to create an independent state of their own."

Muhammad ash-Sha'ir resolutely condemned the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian Camp David deal which caused an aggravation of the political situation in the region and which has made it still more difficult to settle the Middle East problem as a whole. The Egyptian President as-Sadat together with his partners for the Camp David, Carter and Begin, are trying to replace a just solution to the Palestinian problem by so-called "autonomy", which virtually keeps and perpetuates the Israeli occupation on Palestinian soil. "A lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East," he said, "can be achieved only provided the Israeli troops withdraw from all occupied Arab territories." Muhammad ash-Sha'ir called on the people of Arab and Moslem countries to united in the face of Israel's expansionist policy. He highly appreciated the solidarity of the peoples of the Soviet Union, of socialist and other friendly countries with the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

ETHIOPIAN MESSAGE TO UN ON SOMALI 'AGGRESSION' CITED

LD101656 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 10 August, TASS--In connection with the recent aggressive actions of Somalia against Ethiopia, the foreign minister of Ethiopia Feleke Gedle-Giorgis has sent a message to the U.S. secretary general. Similar messages were sent to the leadership of the Organization of African Unity and the Government of Cuba which is now chairman of the non-alignment movement.

Such a development of events in the Horn of Africa, the message stresses, undermines stability in the region and gravely imperils international peace and security. Despite the crushing defeat suffered by Somali troops in the course of the 1977-78 aggression against Ethiopia, the Mogadishu ruling circles have not yet given up the expansionist ambitions towards territories of neighbouring states. Having repelled the invervention, Ethiopia, on its part, advanced concrete proposals which are aimed at restoring peace and stability in the region and which are based on respect for the principles of inviolability of the frontiers, non-use of force and non-interference into internal affairs of other states. But the Somali Government did not answer the call for peace but, on the contrary, launched a propaganda campaign in order to mislead the world public and to prepare ground for other aggressions. A graphic illustration of that hypocritical stand are Mogadishu's repeated addresses to the United States over Ethiopia's alleged attacks and also over millions of the so-called Ethiopian refugees. It is exactly the ruling circles of Somalia and the imperialist powers, obsessed by the idea of establishing new military bases--springboards for aggressions and subversive actions--that bear responsibility for all the consequences that such a policy might have for international peace and security.

Having failed to further its designs with the help of subversive units, the Mogadishu regime in May-July this year undertook a new aggression against Ethiopia in which 14,000 regular troops participated. The interventionists were armed with most up-to-date weapons made in the United States and other NATO countries. This testifies once again to Somalia's overt collusion with international imperialism which encourages her expansionist desires in order to further its own strategic plans in the region. The Somali intervention sets the aim to undermine the Ethiopian revolution, its program of socio-economic development and also efforts to strengthen the spirit of mutual understanding, cooperation and goodneighbourliness with all countries. No less important fact, which impelled the Somali leadership to make this reckless step, was its attempt to divert the attention of the Somali public from grave internal problems and to eliminate the mounting opposition.

Somalia obviously seeks to provoke Ethiopia to retaliatory actions and to violation of the frontier in order to get from this political dividends. We shall continue conducting the policy of restraint, the message stresses. We urge the international community not only to denounce the latest Somali aggression but to take a firm stand so that to prevent such actions in the future. In the message it is noted that Ethiopia's Government holds the Government of Somalia and its supporters fully responsible for the consequences of the aggressive course.

AGREEMENT ON DROUGHT AID SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

LD081049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 4

[Correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "Friends' Assistance"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 6 August--A Soviet-Ethiopian agreement has been signed here on aid to the inhabitants of the regions of Ethiopia suffering from drought and other natural disasters. The Soviet Government has adopted a decision to give this free aid in response to an appeal from the Ethiopian authorities. The Soviet Union will supply food, trucks, water tanks and pumps.

Other socialist countries are also helping Ethiopia to overcome the consequences of the drought. An aircraft recently arrived from Bulgaria with food and medical supplies.

SAMORA MACHEL VISITS ZIMBABWE 4-8 AUG

LD091402 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Aug, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Korochantsev writes:

An official visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe by Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on August 4-8 became a signal event in the political life of Africa, especially its southern region. Symbolically, the first official visit to the youngest African republic was paid by the head of the state which actively helped the Zimbabwe patriotic forces in their struggle against the racial-colonialist regime.

In the new historical conditions the African countries are extending a helping hand to each other to resolve the common tasks of the state and economic construction. This is evidenced from the signing of a series of agreements on bilateral cooperation. President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe stressed that the two countries are unanimous that regional cooperation between independent southern African states is an effective means to combat poverty, backwardness and dependence. Political and economic cooperation of the "front-line" states and Zimbabwe, which are at the forefront of the struggle against racism, is one of the essential factors for strengthening their independence, ensuring peace and security in the region on the whole.

Preservation of the aggressive regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa which the United States includes into the spheres of its "vital interests" creates a permanent threat to the states which took the course towards genuine independence. Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe said that on the basis of fruitful cooperation and joint struggle for freedom their countries and peoples will not allow the hostile forces to encroach on their sovereignty.

The negotiations in Salisbury contribute to the consolidation of unity of all the anti-imperialist forces in the continent, show Africa's determination to use its resources in the name of economic and social progress and giving a befitting rebuff to the policy of economic and military expansion which is being pursued on African soil by the imperialist circles and the racists. [paragraph continues]

In the conditions when Washington and its NATO allies are coveting the natural wealth of the African countries, seeking to subordinate their development to the interests of transnational corporations, further consolidation of the banks of sovereign states both in the region and in the continent on the whole on a secure anti-imperialist footing is acquiring particular importance. In this sense the visit to Salisbury is a rebuke to those who infringe on African unity.

Mugabe-Machel Talks

LD092051 Moscow in Shona to Zimbabwe 1600 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Talks have been held in Salisbury between the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, and the president of Mozambique, Samora Machel. This is the first visit by a foreign head of state since Zimbabwe obtained total independence in April this year. The Mozambican representatives were welcomed with pomp and great honor in Zimbabwe. Reports from Salisbury reveal that talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. We have a commentary prepared by our news analyst, Aleksandr Belkin.

The heads of states of Zimbabwe and Mozambique will be meeting from time to time. In talks held so far, cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between these countries to solve problems facing them have been discussed. These are not the first talks between the heads of these states. Previous talks were held in Beira, Mozambique. On that occasion Robert Mugabe and Samora Machel talked about stepping up cooperation in energy, telecommunications, transport and other matters which serve the interests of the peoples of the two states. This has been reflected in the present talks in Salisbury.

Zimbabwe is seeking an outlet to the sea so as to be able to trade with foreign countries. The oil pipeline which runs from Beira to Umtali is now in full operation. The oil pumped into Zimbabwe through this pipeline will ensure an increase in the wealth of this country. For its part, Mozambique will receive help from Zimbabwe in power supplies.

Political observers state that these two countries will step up their economic cooperation to reduce economic dependence on South Africa. It is well known that Zimbabwe and Mozambique are members of the frontline states. The major concern of these countries is to counter all the maneuverings of the Pretoria regime. These African states are operating under a great political charter in their struggle against South Africa and in the intensification of aid to the liberation forces in southern Africa. The Salisbury talks have generated decisions to cooperate with the liberation fighters and to fight against capitalists, exploiters and racists in the struggle for liberation and total independence.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe still have many other political and economic matters to resolve. They both suffer from a great shortage of skilled manpower. There are problems involving the rebuilding of roads and factories destroyed during the liberation war and the repatriation of refugees to their motherland.

One serious problem facing these states is the threat posed by South Africa. Indeed, Mozambique and Zimbabwe should work as hard as possible to solve these problems urgently in the interests of all peoples.

The friendship between these two young states is a traditional one, hundreds of years old. At present, trains have begun to operate on the Salisbury-Beira railway. Telecommunications between the two countries are operational. Indeed, this is the first step to show that the strengthening of the relationship between these states reflects their desire to build a new life.

EXPERIMENTS TO IMPROVE OIL EXTRACTION REPORTED

LD082230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 8 (TASS)--TASS commentator Kirill Borisov writes:

In the Soviet Union, which firmly holds first place in the world for the extraction of oil and has at its disposal very considerable known reserves, interesting experiments have been carried out to achieve a more complete extraction of oil from deposits that are being currently worked. At 45 oilfields in the country new methods have been tried to increase the yield of deposits nominated by Soviet scientists and specialists.

During the experiments the oil-producing deposits were not only injected with water, as is usually done, but gas or steam, hot water, and solutions of caustic soda, sulphuric acid, and other substances were pumped into them at high pressure. In some places the method of subterranean combustion, which promotes the formation of gases at depth, was tried. The gases produced by this combustion push the oil to the surface.

The experiments showed that many of the proposed methods for increasing oil yields are highly effective. They provide the opportunity to increase the production of oil by 10-15 percent compared with original evaluations of the possibilities of the deposit. This means that the oil reserves recovered are increased by a great deal--several thousand million tons.

The application of the new methods naturally requires no small amount of capital investment. But all the expenditure to obtain additional oil by this means is considerably lower than expenditure on the extraction of the same quantity by means of developing new areas and deposits.

A long-term program has been worked out in the USSR for the introduction of progressive methods of increasing the extraction of oil from existing deposits. Some of them have been made ready for industrial application.

There are a large number of surveyed oil deposits in the Soviet Union. The reserves of this highly valuable raw material in our underground repositories are great. The USSR is not threatened by the energy crisis which is now hitting the capitalist world. But all this does not rule out a careful and economic attitude toward the national wealth, including oil. Oil reserves are not, unfortunately, being replaced. Therefore, the present generation should concern itself with the future. Concern for increasing oil yields is part of the great and important national-economic task for the economic use of minerals, which is being successfully solved in the Soviet Union.

DILATORY CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROAD FACILITIES CRITICIZED

LD081443 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by V. Dombrovskiy, deputy chief of the East Siberian Railroad Administration, under the rubric "The Transport Process": "Unexplored Territory on the Railroad"]

[Text] In conditions of the unprecedented movement of industry to Siberia and the Far East, the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum noted, ever-increasing demands are being made on railroad transport. To satisfy national economic needs it must develop at increasing preferential rates. "Urgent measures are needed in the sphere of replenishing the diesel and electric locomotive pool, expanding and improving freight car repair and developing station facilities." A great deal is currently being done to implement these instructions. But by no means all the reserves have been brought into play.

With the coming of summer there was a sharp increase in the amount of freight on East Siberian lines. The railroad administration is receiving more and more telegrams asking for rolling stock and faster delivery of national economic freight. But not always can we railroad workers satisfy these requests and we are not entirely responsible for that fact. Take our busiest section--Tayshet-Lena--which carries millions of tons of freight for working people on the Baykal-Amur Railroad, in the Ust-Ilimsk territorial production complex and in Yakutia and through which trains carrying pulp, metal and timber travel west. At stations and between stations in this section trains often pile up waiting for a green light. And our dispatcher services are unable to help them. The problem is that however hard we try we cannot make full use of the potential of the second track although about 350 km have already been commissioned. And the reason is as follows:

The Ministry of Transport Construction workers race to lay the rails but forget about the railroad facilities. You cannot operate a railroad properly and increase the freight flow without them.

Take Akulshet station, for example. In a light-construction-type building you have the stationmaster, his assistant and the switchmen. In another hut you have the store. There is no centralized boiler room, no traction substation and no other facilities. The station's equipment is totally inadequate when it comes to coping with the increased freight load. It is several years since the collectives of the Angarstroy administration Nos 272 and 153 construction and installation trains commissioned the second rail in this section. But the station still lacks floodlights, an automatic braking system and track circuits. As a result the throughput capacity is considerably lower than planned.

These are not isolated examples. It was planned to complete work on extending traction substations at Nevelskaya, Chuksha and Morgudon stations and crossing station No 17 last year. But the target was not fulfilled.

You would expect this to worry the construction workers as well as us railroad workers. And above all the leaders of the main administration for the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and its Angarstroy administration which are responsible for the comprehensive installation of second tracks. However the facts paint a totally different picture. Year in and year out the funds allocated for the technical equipping of lines are not assimilated. Since construction began less than 3 percent of the funds allocated for this purpose have been spent on locomotive facilities, scarcely more than 2 percent on the construction of freight car technical inspection centers and only 14 percent on the construction of communications facilities. The railroad administration has sent dozens of letters and telegrams to K. Mokhortov, deputy minister of transport construction and chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, and V. Bondarev, chief of the Angarstroy administration, asking them to accelerate the construction of projects without which the normal operation of second tracks is inconceivable. The captains of construction have not even replied to most of our requests.

And when they have replied the replies have been purely formal. To substantiate this I will cite the following example. Last June a telegram was sent to Deputy Transport Construction Minister N. Litvin listing the large amount of unfinished work at Turma and Novochunka stations and crossing stations Nos 5, 6 and 9 which the state committee accepted as operational in 1978. Particular note was made of the shortage of traction substation capacities and of the fact that modernization is not being carried out although all deadlines have passed. Soon a reply was received: M. Sakun, deputy chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, assured us that immediate measures would be taken. But the construction workers have not yet started modernizing the substations.

The incorrect approach to the construction of railroad facilities in the Tyshet-Lena section is rooted in the actual transport construction planning system. In annual and 5-year plans union gosplan records only indicators for the commissioning of main and station tracks, centralized electrical points control and surrender of housing and social, cultural and consumer projects. But the volumes of construction of traction sub-stations, freight car technical inspection centers, locomotive depots, repair workshops, centralized boiler rooms, cleaning facilities and other railroad facilities are not being achieved. If there is no established plan people are not concerned about fulfilling it.

The conclusion is obvious. If lost ground is not made up in the Tayshet-Lena section and the construction workers are not prodded this will mean a reduction in work efficiency on the Baykal-Amur Railroad in the near future.

CONTINUING POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS HIT

LD081519 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 2

[Report by SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent D. Prosekov under the rubric "Returning to a Previous Article": "A Year Has Passed, but What Has Changed?"]

[Text] Kalininskaya, Novgorodskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts--In a number of oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still frequently being disconnected from electricity supply networks.

A.A. Ivanov, chairman of the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Rameshkovskiy Rayon, Kalininskaya Oblast, exclaimed indignantly: "We're sick to death of interruptions in the electricity supply! They are interfering with the working rhythm of all our production. It's awful...."

It certainly is. It is doing irremediable harm to agriculture. The unreliability of the electricity supply in a number of rayons in Kalininskaya, Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts has already been discussed in a report entitled "When There Is an Outage," published in SELSKAYA ZHIZN in May of last year.

A year has passed. What has happened? Frankly, there have been no striking changes for the better. Of course a certain amount of work has been done. In Kalininskaya Oblast, for example, 33 10-kilovot feeder cables have been divided into smaller units and it is planned to do likewise with as many again before the end of the year. But here we would point out that more than 350 of these feeder cables--almost two-thirds of the total number supplying rural consumers--are 1.5-3 times the optimum length. New power trans-mission lines are being built to improve the networks' circuitry. This year the Kaliniselelektrosetstroy trust coped with the production target for the first quarter, although admittedly its volumes were not very great. The number and duration of emergency outages has been slightly reduced.

But these are all still timid steps. The present level of development of agricultural production requires that more radical steps be taken to improve power supplies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. An increasing number of labor-intensive processes are being given to machinery and mechanisms to do. The frequent interruptions in power supplies are inhibiting this work.

Take, for example, Staritskiy Rayon, which was cited in the report mentioned. According to the rayon agricultural administration 37 unscheduled outages, each lasting an average of 26 hours, were recorded there in a short period. Moreover, owing to the length of the feeder cables each such cut left several farms without power all at once. It has been calculated that as a result of interruptions in the power supply losses on housing the dairy herd alone amounted to R5,644 on the Iskra Kolkhoz and R4,716 on the Krasnoarmeyets Sovkhoz. [paragraph continues]

These are what are termed the production losses. What about the social and moral losses? They are incalculable. Nobody is even calculating them in fact. Staritskiy Rayon also failed to fulfill its target for scheduled repairs to power transmission lines in 1979. Thus only 49 out of 300 poles carrying low-voltage power lines were replaced in the second half of the year. Unfortunately Staritskiy Rayon was no exception.

N.A. Nesterov, chief of the oblispolkom agricultural production administration, describes the situation in neighboring Pskovskaya Oblast:

"In 1979 there were more than 5,000 unscheduled outages on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskovskaya Oblast--one-third more than in the previous year. That is a lot. True, slightly fewer outages were recorded in the first quarter of 1980. But there has been no improvement."

The leader of the oblast agricultural administration cited many examples and facts. For example, 5 livestock units on the Rodina Kolkhoz in Pytalovskiy Rayon were without power for 135 hours this year. On the Stremutka Sovkhoz in Pskovskiy Rayon there were 4 emergency outages lasting a total of 96 hours in February alone.

Novgorodskaya Oblast more than 530 unscheduled outages were recorded on 105 kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 3 months (December, January and February). The additional difficulties and headaches caused by the interrutpions in the electricity supply and the enormous losses sustained by the farms scarcely need to be stated.

In the reply to the newspaper article he sent last July Yu. M. Nekrashas, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, maintained that "questions of improving the realiability of the supply of electricity to the rural population are given constant attention by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification." The fact is, however, that this large department's practical activities are still not being felt at local level.

The main cause of all the trouble is the poor material and technical base of power supply enterprises. How it is to be improved is not clear from the ministry's reply. In the meantime local power supply enterprises have a mass of unsolved problems. Perhaps it is worth naming a few. Staffing, for example, is an extremely acute problem. Rayon power supply networks in Kalininskaya Oblast are 50 percent undermanned with specialists (and the situation is worse still on kolkhozes and sovkhozes). And the prospects for the future are none too rosy. The oblast has no academic institutions where specialists can be trained for agricultural power engineering.

It is also disturbing that the level of mechanization of repair and maintenance work in both the Kalininenergo and the Lenenergo power supply networks in Pskovskaya Oblast is still low. Power supply enterprises are not being allocated enough all-terrain transportation or line and drilling-crane trucks. The terrain there is, after all, wooded and marshy and difficult to negotiate.

"Tracked and wheeled tractors are the only type of transportation which can be used for work on power transmission lines under the conditions prevailing in the oblast. But the Ministry of Power and Electrification has not allocated any of these machines to us," Kalininenergo leaders complain.

The question of maintaining the clearings through which power transmission lines are laid arises in particular.

"We are having great difficulty in maintaining 110-kilowatt power transmission lines," I was told by G.N. Lamakin, deputy manager of Kalininenergo. "The 35-kilovolt and, in particular, the 10-kilovolt lines are becoming overgrown. This is the result of a lack of equipment and manpower."

Many people are astonished at the strange system whereby no one is held accountable for unscheduled outages. "The reason why agricultural organs do not fine power supply systems for emergency and unscheduled outages is the low level of the fines, which are set at 8 kopecks per undelivered kilowatt-hour," I.S. Morozov, RSFSR deputy minister of agriculture, wrote to the editorial board in reply to last year's newspaper article. "This trifling sum in no way covers the loss caused. In order to increase power supply organizations' sense of responsibility for ensuring a constant supply to kolkhozes and sovkhozes the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture has repeatedly proposed that fines for emergency and unscheduled outages be imposed for the actual loss of agricultural production caused."

Of course measures to increase people's sense of responsibility for the reliability of rural consumers' power supply are badly needed. Financial penalties [kontrol rublem] would go a long way toward solving the problem. In the meantime the entire loss is borne by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The kolkhozes and sovknozes themselves can and must also do a great deal to improve the reliability of power supplies, chiefly by maintaining and operating power installations and equipment more skillfully. There are a great many improper practices in this area. Increasing the reliability of power supplies will also make possible the most rational planning of rural development and long-term energy supply schemes in each population center.

PRODUCTION OF SUPERHARD MATERIALS NOTED

LD081031 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 16 July 1980 publishes on page 2, under the headline "On the Approaches to Supermaterials," a 1,500-word article by Prof K. Semenenko, doctor of chemical sciences and chief of the Moscow State University Department of High-Pressure Chemistry and Physics, noting that "the industry of the eighties makes qualitatively greater demands on superhard materials" and that "it is a case of creating fundamentally new processes making it possible to obtain the most diverse supermaterials with a preset and strictly determined complex of properties." Having discussed the problems involved in reducing the cost of producing superhard materials, Semenenko emphasizes that solutions can be found only through fundamental research, which will require expensive new equipment, and argues that the production of superhard materials can no longer be contained within the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry.

BRIEFS

OIL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION--In 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the extraction of oil and gas condensate has increased by almost 100 million tons. The oil industry center has now moved to Western Siberia where geologists have discovered about 300 oil and gas deposits. This region in 1980 is due to produce 310 million tons of oil, but specialists expect more to be produced. The European north is also producing new reserves, the Komineft association increased extraction more than two and a half times in the five year plan period. Reserves in the older producing areas are far from exhausted, and the Bashneft association recently reported the extraction of its 1st billion ton of oil, and a large-scale program is underway there to increase oil yields. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 1 Aug 80 LD]

NEW UKRAINIAN PORT--Moscow, August 5, TASS--The construction of a port for large ocean-going cargo vessels has begun at Adzhalyk, the Odessa region, Ukraine, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. It was decided to build the port, which will be known as Yuzhniy, because of growing freight shipments through the Black Sea to and from other countries. Each of the docks will specialise in a certain type of cargo, with modern machines replacing manual labour. Yuzhniy will receive its first ships in 1982. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 5 Aug 80 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-10 AUG

LD090326/LD100308/LD110220 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8-10 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

8 August

Cutting of cereals has been completed on half the acreage in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Harvesting of silage corn began in Kazakhstan today. Corn occupies 2.4 million hectares in the republic this year. Many farms have produced a good crop. It is planned to procure 22 million tons of silage. (0500 GMT)

Early potatoes are being harvested in the Altay. A good harvest has been grown there. (1000 GMT)

Harvesting is drawing to a close in the Chu Valley. More than 66 percent of the republic's grain area has been harvested and more than 128,000 tons of grain, or 43 percent of the plan, has been delivered to the state. Machine operators are gathering almost 20 quintals of grain per hectare. Moscow Radio reports: "Livestock farmers of Talasskiy Rayon have completed the plan for the final year and the 5-year plan as a whole for the sale of wool to the state. More than 1,750 tons of high-quality fleece have been shipped to procurement points. According to the republic's Central Statistical Administration, the annual plan for purchases of this product has been completed by almost 80 percent in Kirgizia, more than a 10 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year." (1430 GMT)

The first million tons of grain have been delivered by Volgograd farms. Zaporozhskaya Oblast has delivered 1 million tons of grain, including hard and strong wheats. (1900 GMT)

9 August

Threshing of grain crops has been completed on 2 million hectares, half the harvest acreage, in Saratovskaya Oblast. Zaporozhskaya Oblast has sold the state 1 million tons of grain, including a considerable amount of strong and valuable wheat. (0300 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on 560,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast, more than half the total acreage. Orlovskaya Oblast is now threshing winter wheat and rye which together occupy more than 400,000 hectares. Farmers in Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray, have already delivered over 680,000 tons of grain crops. Sales of grain crops to the state continue. Volgogradskaya Oblast is harvesting corn on about 600,000 hectares. Tashkent farm machine builders pledged above-plan combine harvesters. The agricultural engineering plant will supply over 9,000 cotton harvesters this year, each of which replaces 300 workers. The hay-cutting season is in full swing on the Amur Islands. The weather is not being kind to the rural workers: There are droughts and floods. However, the volume of hay laid in has almost doubled over 4 years. The hay-cutting season, a report from Khabarovskiy Kray says, is being constantly monitored by the kraykom. (0500 GMT)

Mass sale of grain crops to the state has begun in Kazakhstan. Reaping and threshing of grain is now being carried out in 12 of the 19 oblasts in the republic. The procurement workers have delivered to the elevators the first million tons of barley and wheat. Farmers of Ulyanovskaya Oblast have laid into store 100,000 tons of grain. Here there has been a good preparation for the new harvest. The storage facilities have been expanded and the off-loading work has been fully mechanized. The harvesting campaign is to begin soon in the Omskaya Oblast Priirtyshye [the part of the oblast lying along the Irtysh River]. This year the grains have heavy ears and promise good grain yields. (0900 GMT)

The first million tons of Volgogradskaya grain today reached the state's corn bins. It is being transported day and night by over 28,000 trucks. The collective of Volgogradskaya Oblast drivers has already delivered over 1.5 million tons of grain above the planned target. [figures as heard] During the current navigation the RSFSER river transport workers are to transport some 6 million tons of grain. This is 30 percent more than during the past navigation. To date 2.5 million tons of grain have already been transported. For the delivery of grain cargoes the most up-to-date cargo vessels, including the powerful 5,000-ton dry cargo carrier Volgodon, have been allocated. (1200 GMT)

The Stavropolskiy Kray grain farmers scored a labor victory: A good harvest of grain crops was grown, the harvest was carried out in an organized manner, and the plan for sale of grain to the state has been fulfilled. The country's granaries have received 1,866,000 tons of grain; this exceeds the established volume of procurements. More than 1.7 million tons of high quality strong and valuable wheat have been dispatched to the elevators. The sale of grain to the state is continuing. The harvest and delivery of groat crops is also being carried out. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the kray have fully provided themselves with seeds for winter and spring crops and are laying in the necessary provisions and forage needs. Towns and industrial centers helped in the harvesting. The party, administrative, trade union and komsomol organizations carried out great organizational and political work. The agricultural workers of Stavropolskiy Kray are carrying out the procurement of fodder for livestock, at a high rate preparing the soil for sowing winter crops and plowing, and they are stepping up the production and sale to the state of other agricultural and livestock produce, working persistently for the fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year plan and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. (1300 GMT)

10 August

The first million tons of grain crops were delivered to elevators in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Voronezhskaya Oblast reaped half its grain crops. (0730 GMT)

Farmers of Zaporozhskaya Oblast today completed harvesting of early grain crops. A total of 4,500 combine harvesters were working in the fields. Over 1 million tons of grain were delivered to processing points. In Ryazanskaya Oblast grain crops were reaped on the area of 300,000 hectares, which constitutes a quarter of the total area sowed. (1200 GMT)

More than half the grain area has been threshed in Voronezhskaya Oblast. (1300 GMT)

The first 500,000 tons of grain crops have reached elevators in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Voronezhskaya Oblast farmers have completed threshing on 1 million hectares. (1600 GMT)

Combine drivers from the Ukraine have gone to Kokchetavskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan to help with harvest. There will be 5.2 million Ukrainian machine operators altogether working in Kazakhstan. (1750 GMT)

In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast farmers today completed threshing of grain on one-third of the area allocated to these crops. Through the use of the Ipatovo method many machine operators are attaining record figures. (1900 GMT)

AGRONOMIST HIGHLIGHTS GRAIN PRODUCTION DEFICIENCIES

LD090630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Summary] Yuriy Platonovich (Kovyryalov), RSFSR merited agronomist, speaking at the microphone, says that now over 95 percent of the population buys industrially-produced bread. In many towns throughout the country there are up to 100 different types of bread.

"The great responsibility of grain farmers to the country in fulfilling their first commandment--the sale of grain to the state--is reflected in the labor feats of the front-ranking workers of the 1980 harvest. Unfortunately, however, in certain areas during the procurement of grain there are instances of completely unjustified lagging behind by people waiting for some sort of special instructions. The rate of procurement of grain has fallen in Rostovskaya, Krymskaya and certain other oblasts of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. The first commandment--today that phrase is acquiring special meaning--for the present harvest will crown the 10th 5-Year Plan. We must not only fulfill its tasks but also make up for the shortfall to the state in previous years when weather conditions were very difficult for us. That is why every ton of grain sold to the state is so important. In order to carry out the first commandment, all losses right through the process of conveying the grain must be prevented. Crops in the field must be harvested down to the last ear of grain and they must be looked after, both on the threshing floor and in the elevator."

YEZHEVSKIY VIEWS TASKS IN AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY, REPAIR WORK

LD081345 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture: "Experts Wait for Equipment"]

[Excerpt] The production of agricultural equipment is increasing with every year. At the same time the demands made of machines' technical and economic indicators and quality are growing. The repair and maintenance base is constantly being renewed too.

After all, for new equipment to work at full capacity, it must be cared for appropriately and the "health" of assemblies and parts must be tended. The relevant services of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] deal with this. Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises now service 75 percent of the high-power tractors, almost 100 percent of the stockraising equipment and a large number of the trucks working in the countryside, and other equipment. For this purpose over one hundred thousand technical maintenance stations and centers in the system have been built or completely modernized in recent years alone. As the experience of a number of the country's republics and oblasts shows, the introduction of this kind of maintenance permits rapid improvement of machines' readiness for harvest time.

The servicing of equipment at the best stations takes half or one-fourth the time it does on farms and it also costs a lot less.

Selkhoztekhnika enterprises in Dnepropetrovskaya and many other oblasts are also looking after equipment for oil depots and fuel and lubricant storehouses on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As a result they have managed to reduce fuel losses during storage and refueling. Thanks to the use of purified fuel and lubricants, equipment is being better preserved and expenditure for spare parts is decreasing.

The quality of agricultural machine repairs in certain Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises is provoking considerable criticism among farmers. All too often it is justified. The specialization of repair work and its changeover to industrial methods make it possible to considerably lengthen machines' service after repair and to achieve an increased lifetime. This year over 300,000 tractors and about 860,000 tractor-combine engines will have such a lifetime. We receive great help in introducing industrial repair methods from Moscow's Likhachev motor vehicle plant, the Gorkiy motor vehicle plant, the Kharkov Serp I Molot plant and other of the country's enterprises.

One of Goskomeslkhoztekhnika's main tasks at harvest time is the timely supply of the necessary number of spare parts to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As is known, there are often interruptions here. Many farm managers have even devised a kind of rule: to collect in good time, "just in case," as many parts as possible--they may need them during the harvest. It is estimated that about 40 percent of all spare parts are concentrated in storehouses of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Often they become obsolete and are written off without ever being needed by their owners. While in other places it is precisely these parts which are lacking.

The system of guaranteed supply to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, planned to be introduced this year, will help to cope with this artificially created shortage. Its essence is the concentration of spare parts resources at supply depots, the efficient management of available stocks and the organization of an effective service to deliver parts to farms. All this, of course, makes for reduced machine repair times and improved repair quality on farms and lessens the idle time of equipment during the harvest.

As is known, plants dispatch many machines to farms in dismantled form. Assembling and adjusting these is troublesome and requires considerable labor expenditure on the part of machine operators. Therefore our workers have been set the task of ensuring that machines are assembled and delivered to farms already adjusted. The experience of many rayon Selkhoztekhnika enterprises is evidence that in this case the time spent by kolkhozes and sovkhozes preparing equipment for work is noticeably reduced.

The efforts of the many people employed in producing, repairing and maintaining equipment may be in vain if the machine operator himself does not take care of the machines. Often machine breakdowns and early writeoffs are explained by the fact that the machine operator does not know enough about handling the equipment.

The Goskomselkhoztekhnika workers also have many other concerns, not connected with the harvest. They are given the tasks of ensuring the further introduction of comprehensive mechanization facilities in stockraising and of ensuring their effective operation and use in order to achieve a further reduction in labor expenditure per unit output. Over 2,700 specialized stations, 1,000 mobile mechanized columns and other organizations are occupied with collecting, installing and servicing machinery and equipment on farms and livestock complexes, where preparation for the winter is now in full swing. Preventive inspections and repairs of equipment repair are being carried out and obsolete machinery is being replaced. The technical reequipping of stockraising is being carried out on an increasingly large scale.

GAPUROV REPORTS ON STOCKRAISING PROBLEMS

LD111043 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 27 July carries on pages 1-3, under the headline "Making Fuller Use of Stockraising Reserves," an 11,000-word unattributed account of the report delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, at the 25 July Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum. Gapurov surveys the reasons why the development of stockraising in the republic "still does not match up to the demands of the 25th party congress, the Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the 5 June 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution on 'the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee's report on work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.'" He criticizes, in particular: prevalent low fodder yields; poor breeding work; the low standard of veterinary care; "laxity" in work to raise milk yields and the surrender weight of livestock; deficiencies in construction work, where the "greatest mistakes" are made in "planning the siting of stockraising facilities;" and the shortage of skilled personnel. Gapurov concludes by outlining measures to rectify the situation.

COSMONAUTS CONDUCT CRYSTALLIZATION SPACE EXPERIMENT

LD090750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ruymin have for the first time carried out an experiment to crystallize a substance from a smelt in directional microgravitation conditions. To do this the spacemen charged the automatic Splav installation with an ampul containing the raw material, activated it and then, using the orientation motors, performed what is known as a twisting movement on the station. For a few hours the Salyut-6 station became a sort of centrifuge. Acceleration was zero at its center while at certain of its extremities, near the transfer compartment any transfer chamber, acceleration was at its maximum.

What was the point of this experiment? Hitherto all technical crystallization trials have been attempted at minimum microacceleration. For this purpose, for instance, the principal, active phase of crystallization has always been planned for the night period, when the spacemen are asleep, because even straightforward movement of people round the station influenced the experiment. Scientists (?wanted) to establish a directional microgravitation so as to understand better in orbit how weightlessness affects the processes of crystal formation. Control tests had hitherto been carried out on earth, where gravitation is at its maximum.

What happened at the station has enabled them to assess the physical processes in the span between weightlessness and earth's gravity. This trial needed a new science known as weightlessness physics. The science is a young one but its practical conclusions are already being felt. By excluding terrestrial gravity from the processes of crystal formation the scientists discovered no small number of phenomena either not observable at all in earth conditions or negligible. In designing future in-space factories for obtaining unique materials, smelts and crystals, the specialists are also creating the theoretical basis for future space technology. And this technology has great prospects. Even today, semiconductor crystals obtained in space are in quality immeasurably better than anything which can be made in terrestrial conditions.

Space Mission Reviewed

LD081144 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Moscow, August 8, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Missile Control Centre: Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are about to complete their fourth month in space.

Last week cosmonauts carried out regular experiments to appraise visual and instrumental observations as a method for studying various natural formations. Hydrological network and glaciers of the Pamirs were the object of observations. Information received from space will be compared with the data obtained on earth. To make a comprehensive inventory of the natural resources of the Tadzhik SSR, the crew made photographs of the territory of the republic.

Today the cosmonauts continue taking photographs of separate regions of the earth and the sea. The cosmonauts are using MKF-6m, and Kate-140 photographic equipment for the purpose. The program for today also includes the measuring of charged particles with the help of Yelena gamma telescope, routine repairs and preventive check-ups, one more experiment in cosmic materials study. The program of the flight is being carried out successfully. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.